

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: A bill (H.R. 1452) granting a pension to Dora B. Mann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1453) granting a pension to Sarah M. H. Nickerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1454) granting a pension to Arlotta M. Perkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1455) granting a pension to Mary Spear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1456) granting a pension to Bertha L. Wade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1457) granting an increase of pension to Jennie F. Seavey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1458) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie A. Whitten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1459) for the relief of Walter B. Smith; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: A bill (H.R. 1460) granting an increase of pension to Anna J. Flick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1461) granting an increase of pension to Mary Etta Chew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1462) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Ann Page; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1463) for the relief of James Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1464) granting an increase of pension to Kate Schnetzler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1465) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Pendergrast; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1466) for the relief of Archibald Gibson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1467) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1468) for the relief of John Norman Westcott; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1469) for the relief of Robert L. Sheppy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1470) for the relief of Samuel C. Simpkins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1471) for the relief of William R. Brash-ear; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1472) for the relief of Ord Rogers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1473) granting an increase of pension to Margaret C. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1474) granting an increase of pension to Martha Weiser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1475) granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Eagin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1476) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Fadeley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1477) granting an increase of pension to Lydia R. DuBois; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1478) granting an increase of pension to Rachel D. Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1479) granting an increase of pension to Mary Anna Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1480) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Kelter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1481) for the relief of Timothy J. Devine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1482) for the relief of James Taylor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1483) for the relief of Christy Gnazzo; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1484) for the relief of Charles C. Flippen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1485) for the relief of Elmer Leibfried; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1486) for the relief of Willard F. Holte-ten; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1487) granting an increase of pension to Mary Connelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1488) for the relief of the First Camden National Bank & Trust Co., of Camden, N.J.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1489) for the relief of certain purchasers of lands in the borough of Brooklawn, State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1933

(Legislative day of Thursday, Mar. 9, 1933)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Connally	Hebert	Pope
Ashurst	Coolidge	Johnson	Reed
Austin	Copeland	Kean	Reynolds
Bachman	Costigan	Keyes	Robinson, Ark.
Bailey	Couzens	King	Robinson, Ind.
Bankhead	Dale	Logan	Russell
Barbour	Davis	Lonergan	Sheppard
Barkley	Dickinson	Long	Smith
Black	Dill	McAdoo	Steiwer
Bone	Duffy	McCarran	Stephens
Borah	Fess	McGill	Thomas, Okla.
Bratton	Fletcher	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Brown	George	McNary	Townsend
Bulow	Glass	Murphy	Trammell
Byrd	Goldsborough	Neely	Tydings
Byrnes	Gore	Norris	Vandenberg
Capper	Hale	Nye	Van Nuys
Caraway	Harrison	Overton	Wagner
Carey	Hastings	Patterson	Walsh
Clark	Hayden	Pittman	White

Mr. FESS. I desire to announce the absence of my colleague the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BULKLEY] on account of a wedding in his family.

Mr. BLACK. I desire to announce that the Senators from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS and Mr. DIETERICH] are absent from the Senate attending the funeral of the late Mayor Cermak, of Chicago.

I also wish to announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent, attending the funeral of the late Senator Walsh of Montana.

Mr. HEBERT. I desire to announce the necessary absence of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CUTTING], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HATFIELD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF], the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SCHALL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. WALCOTT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK], and the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD].

I also wish to announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is detained on official business.

Mr. NORRIS. I wish to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL] is detained from the Senate by illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The Senate will receive a message from the President of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF SENATOR WALSH OF MONTANA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting copy of a note of March 2, 1933, from the Austrian Minister in Washington expressing Mr. Prochnik's sympathy on the occasion of the death of Hon. Thomas J. Walsh, late a Senator from the State of Montana, which, with accompanying note, was ordered to lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, expressing regret upon the death of Hon. Thomas J. Walsh, late a Senator from the State of Montana, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A concurrent resolution expressing regret upon the death of Hon. Thomas J. Walsh

Whereas we have just received the sad information of the death of Hon. Thomas J. Walsh; and

Whereas his native State and the entire Nation deeply feel the loss of such an able public servant, whose record of service to his State and Nation is unsurpassed, and as a recognition of such service had been recently selected as the next United States Attorney General: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring). That we deeply and sincerely regret his untimely end, and feel that his passing is a distinct loss to our Nation; be it further

Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, and to the members of his bereaved family.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Columbia, S.C., March 8, 1933.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the South Carolina House of Representatives and concurred in by the South Carolina Senate.

[SEAL]

J. WILSON GIBBES,
Clerk of the House.

EMPLOYEES OF FEDERAL FARM BOARD AND GRAIN AND COTTON STABILIZATION CORPORATIONS (S.DOC. NO. 2)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the secretary of the Federal Farm Board, submitting, in response to Senate Resolution 358 (agreed to February 14, 1933), a statement showing the number of employees of the Federal Farm Board at the end of each fiscal year since its establishment and on February 1, 1933, and the aggregate salaries paid to employees in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, and estimated to be paid them in the current fiscal year; also a statement showing the total number of employees in the Grain Stabilization Corporation on December 31, 1931, and February 1, 1933, and the aggregate salaries paid in 1932, and a list of positions and the names of employees receiving more than \$2,000 a year on February 15, 1933; also certain information concerning the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

THE BANKING SITUATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a telegram from the secretary of state of North Dakota, embodying a joint resolution of the legislature of that State, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BISMARCK, N.DAK., March 7, 1933.

The VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C.:

A joint resolution (introduced by Senator Fine)

A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota

Whereas the banking system of the United States through total inadequacy and inefficiency to exercise its legitimate functions and to serve the needs of the Government and to meet the existing demands has broken down and all usual means for the distribution of currency and the transaction of ordinary business of banking have failed: Be it, therefore,

Resolved. That in this most deplorable emergency in the affairs of government thus occasioned, we, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, do petition and memorialize the Congress of the United States that it, by constitutional action as warranted by the present emergency, take over the exercise of the functions usually performed by the banking system of the United States, and immediately, by proper legislation, provide for and exercise these functions in such manner as to protect the rights and serve the interests of the people of the United States; be it further

Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be wired to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed March 3, 1933.

OLE H. OLSON,
President of the Senate.
SIDNEY A. PAPKE,
Secretary of the Senate.

Wired by direction of twenty-third legislative assembly.

ROBERT BYRNE,
Secretary of State.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Joint resolution relating to agricultural relief

Whereas the Democratic national platform includes the following definite pledges for agricultural relief:

"We favor the restoration of agriculture, the Nation's basic industry; better financing of farm mortgages through recognized farm-bank agencies at low rates of interest on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redemption of farms and homes sold under foreclosure.

"Extension and development of farm-cooperative movement and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market.

"The enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost"; and

Whereas the fulfillment of these pledges is a vital necessity at this time and the expectation of the many millions of voters who, by an overwhelming majority, elected the incoming national administration and the great majority of the Members of the incoming Congress: Therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring). That the Legislature of Wisconsin hereby respectfully memorializes President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and the incoming Congress of the United States to promptly enact legislation to carry out the pledges which were made in the Democratic national platform to the farmers of this country; be it further

Resolved. That Governor Schmedeman be requested to bring this matter to the attention of the President-elect at the conference of the governors of the several States which has been called to convene in Washington on March 6, 1933, and that he do everything possible to urge upon the leaders in Congress the necessity of prompt action in this vital matter; be it further

Resolved. That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to both Houses of the incoming Congress of the United States and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

O. S. LOOMIS,
President of the Senate.
R. A. COBBAN,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
C. T. YOUNG,
Speaker of the Assembly.
JOHN J. SLOCUM,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, correct, and complete copy of House Joint Memorial 6, regular session, Eleventh Legislature, State of Arizona, all of which is shown by the original engrossed copy on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 24th day of February A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

House Joint Memorial 6

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Arizona, in regular session assembled, respectfully represents:

Under recommendations of the Economy League Federal aid to veterans, widows, and orphans in the State of Arizona would be reduced annually approximately \$5,459,922.40, or 80 percent of the total expenditure for such purpose in this State, which was \$6,824,903 in 1932. The result would be to increase local and State taxes fully 20 percent, and, in addition, to place a heavy burden on local and State charity organizations.

The burden of hospital care and compensation as now borne by the Federal Government is a just and proper obligation of the Federal Government in behalf of which these ex-service men served in a great emergency, and this burden should not be shifted to the shoulders of the property owners who pay local and State taxes.

Inasmuch as the veterans affected are mostly either bed-ridden or unable to follow continuously a substantially gainful occupation, it would be practically compulsory for the counties of the State to provide them with proper hospitalization and the necessities of life.

Furthermore, the Economy League recommends that all veteran activities be conducted at one office in Washington, which, if carried out, would eliminate the branch of the Veterans' Administration in Phoenix, thereby depriving worthy veterans of the

prompt, essential, and beneficial care and relief now given them by that office.

Wherefore your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Arizona, respectfully urges that the Congress of the United States oppose any legislation urged by the National Economy League or otherwise to reduce Federal aid for ex-service men of any war in which the United States has been engaged.

Passed the senate February 17, 1933.

Passed the house February 16, 1933.

Approved this 23d day of February, 1933.

Received in the office of secretary of state February 23, 1933.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Hal E. Hoss, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of Senate Joint Memorial No. 8 with the original thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state February 23, 1933, and that the same is a full, true, and correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 28th day of February A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

HAL E. HOSS,
Secretary of State.

Senate Joint Memorial 8

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Thirty-seventh Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in regular session assembled, respectfully represent and petition as follows:

Whereas there is urgent need for providing employment of the unemployed; and

Whereas the financial condition of those engaged in industry is such that their activities are curtailed by lack of funds; and

Whereas credit is an essential to the proper functioning of industry; and

Whereas the sources from which industry in the past has usually borrowed funds are now in a large part closed to it; and

Whereas suitable aid to industry will stimulate employment and will afford relief to self-respecting workmen without the taint of charity; and

Whereas the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is not empowered, under the law, to advance funds therefor; and

Whereas the State of Oregon is desirous of having funds made available for said purpose: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon (the House of representatives jointly concurring therein), That we, your memorialists, in the name of and for the people of the State of Oregon, do most earnestly and respectfully petition and urge that legislation be enacted which will make available a portion of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the use and benefit of the industrial interests of all States and for providing work for those now unemployed; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Oregon transmit a copy of this memorial to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America and to each Member of the Oregon delegation in Congress.

Endorsed: Senate Joint Memorial No. 8. Introduced by Senators Goss, Spaulding, Duncan, Corbett, and Bynon.

JNO. P. HUNT, Chief Clerk.

Adopted by senate February 15, 1933.

FRED E. KIDDLE, President.

Concurred in by house February 24, 1933.

E. W. SNELL, Speaker.

Filed February 28, 1933.

HAL E. HOSS, Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial from the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Wyoming, ss:

I, A. M. Clark, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of original Senate Joint Memorial No. 4, as passed by the Twenty-second Legislature of the State of Wyoming, and approved February 21, 1933, at 4:41 p.m.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming. Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 2d day of March A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

A. M. CLARK,
Secretary of State.
By C. J. ROGERS,
Deputy.

Senate joint memorial memorializing Congress of the United States to consider favorably and to pass Senate bills 5417 and 5471

The Legislature of the State of Wyoming in this joint memorial respectfully represents that—

Whereas there have been introduced into the United States Senate for passage Senate bills 5417 and 5471, which are complementary, one to the other, the first providing for a suspension in payment of charges due from the Federal reclamation-project settlers to the United States and in the amount of which charges and for like period of time the principal source of income to the reclamation fund is likewise delayed; and the second providing for a loan to the reclamation fund to replace the income thereto thus suspended; and

Whereas such suspension of construction charges has become necessary on account of the extreme low prices affecting all agricultural communities; and

Whereas there has already been authorized by the Congress of the United States the construction of irrigation projects under the provisions of the reclamation act; and

Whereas said Federal projects are now only partially completed and incapable of substantial self-liquidation of their present costs until the same are completed; and

Whereas the settlers upon numerous privately projected irrigation districts of the State are on the verge of being forced out of their homes—to swell the throng of urban unemployed—because of an inadequate water supply due to lack of storage, and depreciation of distribution facilities, and a supplemental water supply can be made most readily available by the Federal Reclamation Bureau; and

Whereas delays in completion of projects already begun and the commencement of those projects contemplated to rehabilitate worthy enterprises will result in serious loss to the United States and to the State of Wyoming in—

(a) Direct increase of unemployment to the extent of several thousand men, with incidental increase in unemployment in those industries which supply such projects, incalculable;

(b) Depreciation of works already constructed in such incomplete projects, and of idle money therein invested; and

(c) The crushing blow to those under said projects (with their dependent communities) having inadequate water supply and having staked all in faith upon the Federal Government's completing that which it has undertaken and in commencing needed construction to supplement the water supply of those worthy private projects; and failure to enact said bills, or similar legislation, will result in the discharge of thousands of men now employed and the consequent loss in purchasing power for consumption of both farm and industrial products and add to the depression prevailing in all markets; and

Whereas effective relief to the State of Wyoming and its citizens, the timely completion of said projects, and the enactment of the bills herein designated into laws are propositions of inseparable relation; and

Whereas relief delayed is tantamount to relief denied: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature of the State of Wyoming (the house of representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States, in furtherance of subsisting national policies of reconstruction and reclamation, make early enactment of United States Senate bills 5417 and 5471 into laws; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Wyoming be, and he is hereby directed forthwith to transmit a copy of this memorial to each, the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Wyoming delegation in Congress, with a request that they expeditiously promote the enactment into law of United States Senate bills 5417 and 5471.

ROY H. CAMERON,
President of the Senate.
WM. M. JACK,
Speaker of the House.

Approved 4:41 p.m., February 21, 1933.

LESLIE A. MILLER, Governor.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a memorial of the Senate of the State of New Mexico, memorializing the Senate of the United States to take such action as is within its power to bring about the recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See memorial printed in full when presented today by Mr. BRATTON.)

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Council of the Borough of Brackenridge, Pa., favoring the passage of legislation establishing a standard of integrity and sound economy of municipal bond issues and giving to municipalities which meet such standard the same rights enjoyed by national banks to receive national currency on the pledge of their bonds, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also laid before the Senate the petition of George Joseph Heintz and sundry other citizens of Erie, Pa., praying for the passage of legislation to revalue the gold ounce,

which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution of Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, International Labor Defense, protesting against the passage of legislation providing for the exclusion and expulsion of alien communists, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. KEAN presented a resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Camden, N.J., favoring the prompt passage of measures for the guaranty of bank deposits by the Government, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BAILEY presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

A joint resolution requesting Congress to refrain from a further invasion of sources of taxation heretofore enjoyed by the States, and that the Congress balance its Budget without further increase in the tax levies

Whereas during the past decade the expenses of all units of local, State, and National Governments have increased to such huge and unprecedented sums, as to become burdensome to our people; since no people can contribute more than a reasonable proportion of its income in the aggregate to the support of government, no matter by whom levied, nor differing as to whether such taxes be direct or indirect, privilege or excise; and

Whereas all local units of our State government are largely decreasing their tax levies under pressure of the distressing conditions and by way of partial answer to the wailing cries of our people that taxes be reduced and that government become less burdensome; and

Whereas our State government has been compelled to relieve the landowners and farmers of a proportion of the tax levies for the support of public education, as provided for under the constitution, thereby necessitating the tapping of any new sources of revenue that could be found and which appear to have been exhausted, making it necessary to make drastic reductions in the expenses of our State government; and

Whereas in balancing our budget it is becoming necessary to eliminate all bureaus not absolutely vital to the functions of our government; and

Whereas, in a further effort to balance our budget, drastic and far-reaching reductions are being made in the vital functions of our government, to such an extent as to seriously threaten the ability of our State to carry on its program of education, public welfare, construction and maintenance of highways, and other necessary functions reserved to it under the Constitution; and

Whereas the Congress, during the past year, in an effort to balance its Budget, under its privilege to levy excise taxes, found it necessary to levy such taxes as 1 cent per gallon on gasoline, 4 cents per gallon on lubricating oils, 3 percent consumers' tax on privately produced electricity; and

Whereas the levying of such taxes is reflected in the decreased consumption of such commodities, in that our people are becoming tax conscious, and our sources of revenue are being depleted, which excise-tax levies, if retained, added to, and increased, will ultimately result in the complete absorption of the revenue from sources now enjoyed by the States, resulting in the inability of the States to function: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring). That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby requested, to refrain, insofar as possible, from a further invasion of the sources of revenue now enjoyed by the States.

Sec. 2. That it remove, as soon as it may find it possible to do so, the present excise tax on gasoline, lubricating oils, consumers' tax on electricity, and other similar taxes inserted in its revenue bill of 1932.

Sec. 3. That the Congress balance its Budget, insofar as possible, by further economies in government and without additional excise-tax levies.

Sec. 4. That a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded by Governor Ehringhaus to the Congress of the United States and to each of the Members thereof from North Carolina.

Sec. 5. That this resolution be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

In the general assembly, read three times and ratified, this 20th day of February 1933.

A. H. GRAHAM,
President of the Senate.
R. L. HARRIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Compared and found correct.

EFIRD,
For Committee.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Stacey W. Wade, secretary of state of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify the foregoing and attached (three sheets) to be a true copy from the records of this office.

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In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal.

Done in office at Raleigh this 23d day of February A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

STACEY W. WADE,
Secretary of State.

Mr. BRATTON presented the following memorial of the Senate of the State of New Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Senate Memorial No. 1 (Introduced by Senator Taylor E. Julien and Senator Juan A. A. Sedillo)

A memorial requesting the Senate of the United States to take appropriate action for the recognition of the United Soviet States of Russia

The World War ended more than 14 years ago. During the final year of the World War the people of Russia overthrew the monarchical form of government and, after going through a period of struggle and strife, succeeded in establishing a representative form of government. This government has been in existence for more than 10 years.

Throughout this period the business interests of the United States have continuously dealt with the business interests and with the Government of the United Soviet of Russia, but without the usual protection and guaranties incident to foreign commerce and trade, due to the fact that the United States has never officially recognized the existing Government of the United Soviet States of Russia.

Your memorialists, the members of the Senate of the Eleventh Legislature of the State of New Mexico, are of the opinion that this condition is not conducive to the development either of trade or friendly relations between the United States of America and the United Soviet States of Russia; and

The members of the Senate of the Eleventh Legislature of the State of New Mexico most earnestly request that the Senate of the United States take such action as is within the power of the Senate of the United States to bring about the recognition of the United Soviet States of Russia by the United States of America; and be it

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the Senate of the Eleventh Legislature of the State of New Mexico be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of the foregoing memorial to the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate and the Honorable BRONSON M. CUTTING and the Honorable SAM G. BRATTON, United States Senators from the State of New Mexico.

Mr. BRATTON also presented the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

Senate Joint Memorial 7 (Introduced by Senators A. C. Torres, J. W. Tackett, Lee Brown Atwood, and Louise H. Coe)

A memorial memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation for the relief of settlers and property owners who sustained property losses caused by a devastating flood, occurring in September 1929 in the middle Rio Grande Valley between the village of San Acacio and the town of San Marcial, in Socorro County, N.Mex.

Whereas the settlers and property owners in the middle Rio Grande Valley, between and including the village of San Acacio and the town of San Marcial, in the county of Socorro, State of New Mexico, suffered property losses in excess of \$4,000,000, caused by a devastating flood of the Rio Grande in September 1929; and

Whereas it has been ascertained that the dam across the Rio Grande, constructed and operated by the United States to impound the waters in the Elephant Butte Reservoir, contributed largely to the destruction of property of settlers and other property owners during said flood; and

Whereas the said Rio Grande is an international stream between the United States and Mexico and the United States, prior to said flood, should have made proper provisions for the control of the flood waters of said river to prevent destruction by floods; and

Whereas it is the belief of the Eleventh Legislature of the State of New Mexico that the settlers and property owners are entitled to compensation from the United States for damages to their property caused by said flood: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Eleventh Legislature of the State of New Mexico does hereby request the Congress of the United States to enact appropriate legislation providing for compensation to settlers and property owners for property lost or damaged by the devastating flood in the Rio Grande Valley between and including the village of San Acacio and the town of San Marcial, in the State of New Mexico, occurring in September 1929; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the Senate of the Eleventh Legislature of the State of New Mexico be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of the foregoing memorial to our State Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. BRATTON also presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, which

was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

House Joint Resolution 24 (Introduced by Isidro Montoya, A. A. Gonzales, Roman Gallegos, Benito Valdez, Coe Howard, Pedro S. Contreras, and J. T. Fernandez)

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Whereas it is announced and is now of record in the courts in this State that the State Highway Commission of the State of New Mexico and the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States have determined that upon a realignment of Highway No. 85 at and near the village of Wagon Mound, county of Mora, State of New Mexico, which new realignment will not pass through the said village of Wagon Mound, county of Mora, State of New Mexico, and will pass to the west thereof; and

Whereas realignment of said Highway No. 85 so that it does not pass through the said village of Wagon Mound will cause a great depreciation in the value of property in said village of Wagon Mound, which said depreciation will be very large; and

Whereas the taxpayers residing in the village of Wagon Mound, county of Mora, State of New Mexico, pay the larger percentage of the taxes paid by landowners and commercial interests in the county of Mora, State of New Mexico; and

Whereas the practical obstacles to locating the said Highway No. 85 through the village of Wagon Mound are not very great and the expense of locating the said highway through the said village of Wagon Mound will not be greatly in excess of locating on the route which has been designated west of the said village of Wagon Mound: Be, and it is hereby,

Resolved, That the members of the Eleventh Legislature of the State of New Mexico now in session in the city of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, do and they hereby respectfully represent to the Honorable the President of the United States, to the Honorable SAM G. BRATTON, Senator from New Mexico; to the Honorable BRONSON M. CUTTING, Senator from New Mexico; and to Honorable DENNIS CHAVEZ, Congressman from New Mexico, that it will be a major calamity to the village of Wagon Mound, county of Mora, State of New Mexico, that Highway No. 85 be routed as it has been designated, west of the said village of Wagon Mound, and not through the village of Wagon Mound, and that the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States should join with the State Highway Commission of the State of New Mexico and with the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Mora, State of New Mexico, in immediately taking such steps as will lead to the said Highway No. 85 being constructed through the village of Wagon Mound.

ALVAN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

GEO. W. ARMILJO,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.
A. W. HOCKENHULL,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

F. E. McCULLOCH,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Approved by me this 4th day of March 1933.

ARTHUR SELIGMAN,
Governor of New Mexico.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. STEPHENS:

A bill (S. 4) to restore the 2-cent postage rate on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BARKLEY:

A bill (S. 5) providing for loans or advances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of securing the postponement of the foreclosure of certain mortgages for a period of 2 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 6) to repeal an act entitled "An act to create Federal home-loan banks, to provide for the supervision thereof, and for other purposes", approved July 22, 1932; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 7) providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States and Alaska; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 8) to add certain lands to the Boise National Forest; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 9) authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to cooperative creamery associations; and

A bill (S. 10) providing for certain loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to producers of wheat and cotton, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 11) for the relief of the Lehigh Briquetting Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 12) to aid in the reduction of taxes on farm lands and to promote elementary education in rural areas of the United States, and to cooperate with the States in the promotion of these objectives; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 13) to amend section 617 of the Revenue Act of 1932 with respect to the tax on gasoline; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 14) to amend the act entitled "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914;

A bill (S. 15) to amend the act entitled "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914;

A bill (S. 16) to establish a Federal Trade Court, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 17) to regulate election expenditures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 18) to allow credit to homestead settlers and entrymen for certain military service;

A bill (S. 19) to provide for the restoration, through exchange, of certain timberlands to the Yosemite National Park, Calif., and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 20) to provide for the transfer of certain school lands in North Dakota to the International Peace Garden, Inc.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A bill (S. 21) to create a Federal time-deposit insurance fund, to provide for the payment of time deposits in certain banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 22) granting a pension to Ella F. Lane;

A bill (S. 23) granting a pension to Emma A. McDuffie;

A bill (S. 24) granting an increase of pension to Nancy L. Corwin;

A bill (S. 25) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Gilliland; and

A bill (S. 26) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Welch; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

A bill (S. 27) granting a pension to Maggie L. Adams;

A bill (S. 28) granting a pension to Ida Adamson;

A bill (S. 29) granting a pension to Frederick Boller;

A bill (S. 30) granting a pension to Lucy Brown;

A bill (S. 31) granting a pension to Mary L. Chrisope;

A bill (S. 32) granting a pension to Edna A. Cole;

A bill (S. 33) granting a pension to Sarah K. Copeland;

A bill (S. 34) granting a pension to Martha Day;

A bill (S. 35) granting a pension to Minnie Dean;

A bill (S. 36) granting a pension to Olive Hancock Entekin;

A bill (S. 37) granting a pension to Lura C. Fields;

A bill (S. 38) granting a pension to Susie Fike;

A bill (S. 39) granting a pension to Eliza Ford;

A bill (S. 40) granting a pension to Stillman Garrett;

A bill (S. 41) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Hall;

A bill (S. 42) granting an increase of pension to Rinda Hammock;

A bill (S. 43) granting a pension to Belle Hockensmith;

A bill (S. 44) granting a pension to David Huffman;

A bill (S. 45) granting a pension to Pearl Laber;

A bill (S. 46) granting a pension to Mary A. Lane;

A bill (S. 47) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Mathis;

A bill (S. 48) granting a pension to George H. Miller;

A bill (S. 49) granting a pension to Mary E. Mitchell;

A bill (S. 50) granting a pension to Polly Ann Newton;

A bill (S. 51) granting a pension to Sarah J. Parker;

A bill (S. 52) granting a pension to Alice Paver;

A bill (S. 53) granting an increase of pension to Freely M. Seward;

A bill (S. 54) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Shepard;

A bill (S. 55) granting an increase of pension to Minerva E. Shoemaker;

A bill (S. 56) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Taylor;

A bill (S. 57) granting a pension to Ellen Theurer; and

A bill (S. 58) granting a pension to Nancy Ann Williamson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAREY:

A bill (S. 59) for the leasing of agricultural lands by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of reducing overproduction of certain agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HEBERT:

A bill (S. 60) for the relief of Richard J. Rooney;

A bill (S. 61) for the relief of Apostolis B. Cascambas; and

A bill (S. 62) for the relief of George Lancellotta; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 63) for the relief of Charles E. Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 64) granting a pension to Edward Francis Bailey;

A bill (S. 65) granting a pension to James Francis Feeley; and

A bill (S. 66) granting a pension to Amasa P. Taber; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK:

A bill (S. 67) to amend the act of January 22, 1932 (Public Law No. 2, 72d Cong.), creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 68) to provide revenue by the taxation of certain nonintoxicating liquor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 69) to provide for the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers by aiding in the purchase of subsistence farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, at the request of Senator WHEELER, of Montana, I ask leave to introduce a bill in his name and for him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma (for Mr. WHEELER):

A bill (S. 70) to establish a bimetallic system of currency, employing gold and silver, to fix the relative value of gold and silver, to provide for the free coinage of silver as well as gold, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 71) for the relief of Zoe A. Tilghman; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 72) to provide for controlled expansion of the currency and the immediate payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 73) to authorize the Comptroller General to allow claim of district numbered 13, Choctaw County, Okla., for payment of tuition for Indian pupils; and

A bill (S. 74) to authorize payment of expenses of formulating claims of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians of Oklahoma against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McADOO:

A bill (S. 75) to indemnify depositors in "member banks", as defined by the Federal Reserve Act, and in such other banks as shall comply with requirements prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, against loss in the event of the failure or suspension of business of such banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DILL:

A bill (S. 76) to provide for checking accounts in Postal Savings banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 77) to provide a preliminary examination of the Snoqualmie, Skykomish, and Snohomish Rivers and their tributaries in the State of Washington, with a view to the control of their floods; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 78) for the relief of F. A. Hoffman;

A bill (S. 79) for the relief of Johnson Bros., Inc.;

A bill (S. 80) for the relief of William M. Wiser;

A bill (S. 81) for the relief of Molly Stark Williams;

A bill (S. 82) for the relief of Naomi L. Thompson;

A bill (S. 83) for the relief of H. M. Thatcher;

A bill (S. 84) for the relief of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Co., of Spokane, Wash.;

A bill (S. 85) for the relief of Paul J. Sisk;

A bill (S. 86) for the relief of A. L. Ostrander;

A bill (S. 87) for the relief of Lucille McClure;

A bill (S. 88) for the relief of Fred Ferch;

A bill (S. 89) for the relief of Ragnar Dahl;

A bill (S. 90) for the relief of Mick C. Cooper; and

A bill (S. 91) for the relief of James C. Langley and Elena R. Langley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 92) authorizing the payment to Peter C. McCartin of allotments made to his children under the Veterans' Act of 1924; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 93) for the relief of James J. Walker;

A bill (S. 94) for the relief of Henry Frye;

A bill (S. 95) for the relief of Herman Wulff;

A bill (S. 96) for the relief of Thomas O'Connor;

A bill (S. 97) for the relief of Joseph E. Goddard;

A bill (S. 98) for the relief of William W. Giles, deceased;

A bill (S. 99) for the relief of Francis Gerrity;

A bill (S. 100) for the relief of Walter Gray;

A bill (S. 101) for the relief of Robert Gray Fry;

A bill (S. 102) for the relief of Harry Fallon;

A bill (S. 103) for the relief of John M. Elliott;

A bill (S. 104) for the relief of Robert B. Early;

A bill (S. 105) for the relief of Dennis F. Collins;

A bill (S. 106) for the relief of Presly Holliday, quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, on the retired list, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 107) for the relief of Theophilus Steele;

A bill (S. 108) authorizing the appointment and retirement as a brigadier general, United States Army, of W. R. Abercrombie;

A bill (S. 109) for the relief of William K. Beldin;

A bill (S. 110) for the relief of Thomas M. Buist;

A bill (S. 111) for the relief of William L. Charlton; and

A bill (S. 112) authorizing the appointment and retirement as a major, United States Army, of Harold L. Coffin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 113) for the relief of Hans Dahl; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 114) granting a pension to Richard J. Queener;

A bill (S. 115) granting a pension to Jay Dee Hoffman;

A bill (S. 116) granting a pension to Hamilton Miller;

A bill (S. 117) granting a pension to Rose Bingman;

A bill (S. 118) granting a pension to Margaret Keefe;

A bill (S. 119) granting a pension to William A. Hone;

A bill (S. 120) granting a pension to Theresa Elizabeth Mapes;

A bill (S. 121) granting an increase of pension to Kate E. Snow;

A bill (S. 122) granting a pension to Nellie J. Wood;

A bill (S. 123) granting a pension to John W. Ferwerda;

A bill (S. 124) granting a pension to Oliver L. Wolford;

A bill (S. 125) granting a pension to James William Vaughn;

A bill (S. 126) granting a pension to Walter J. Taylor;

A bill (S. 127) granting a pension to Lee A. Smith;

A bill (S. 128) granting a pension to Arminda C. Shook;

A bill (S. 129) granting a pension to Andrew J. Shaw;

A bill (S. 130) granting a pension to J. C. Ruark;

A bill (S. 131) granting an increase of pension to Lillie Randall;

A bill (S. 132) granting a pension to Clinton Pickrel;

A bill (S. 133) granting an increase of pension to Helen A. O'Haver;

A bill (S. 134) granting an increase of pension to Max Lillenthal;

A bill (S. 135) granting a pension to Thomas Lamb;

A bill (S. 136) granting a pension to Charles T. Kineth;

A bill (S. 137) granting an increase of pension to John O. Jones;

A bill (S. 138) granting a pension to Nellie Haag;

A bill (S. 139) granting a pension to Minnie H. Goddard;

A bill (S. 140) granting a pension to Ellen Giard;

A bill (S. 141) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ella Flores;

A bill (S. 142) granting a pension to Ardelle Melco;

A bill (S. 143) granting a pension to Stephen S. Floe; and

A bill (S. 144) granting a pension to Margaret E. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

(Senate bills 145, 146, and 147, introduced by Mr. PITTMAN, were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and appear under a separate heading.)

(Senate bill 148, introduced by Mr. MCGILL; Senate bill 149, introduced by Mr. SHEPPARD; Senate bill 150, introduced by Mr. KING; Senate bill 151, introduced by Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas (for Mr. WHEELER); Senate bills 152 and 153, introduced by Mr. JOHNSON; Senate bill 154, introduced by Mr. FLETCHER; Senate bill 155, introduced by Mr. BARKLEY; and Senate bill 156, introduced by Mr. McNARY, were passed. These bills appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 157) to amend an act approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1548), entitled "An act to supplement the last three paragraphs of section 5 of the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1161), as amended by the act of March 21, 1918 (40 Stat. 458)"; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. BLACK:

A bill (S. 158) to prevent interstate commerce in certain commodities and articles produced or manufactured in industrial activities in which persons are employed more than 5 days per week or 6 hours per day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNES:

A bill (S. 159) to provide for the creation of a Federal land and loan corporation, for the refinancing of farm-mortgage indebtedness in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DAVIS:

A bill (S. 160) providing import duties on coal and coke imported into the United States from foreign countries; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KEYES:

A bill (S. 161) to create an establishment to be known as the "National Archives", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McNARY (by request):

A bill (S. 162) to provide for the use in motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 163) for the relief of Capt. Guy M. Kinman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEAN:

A bill (S. 164) for the relief of Joseph Gould; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 165) to correct the military record of Albert Anderson; and

A bill (S. 166) for the relief of Robert J. Foster; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 167) granting a pension to Florence L. Bright;

A bill (S. 168) granting a pension to Amanda Loper; and

A bill (S. 169) granting a pension to Joanna Douglass; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 170) for the relief of Patrick Henry Walsh;

A bill (S. 171) for the relief of certain purchasers of lands in the borough of Brooklawn, State of New Jersey;

A bill (S. 172) for the relief of the First Camden National Bank & Trust Co., of Camden, N.J.;

A bill (S. 173) for the relief of Martin-Walsh, Inc.;

A bill (S. 174) for the relief of Elizabeth T. Cloud;

A bill (S. 175) for the relief of Lauritis Sorensen;

A bill (S. 176) for the relief of Harry Harsin;

A bill (S. 177) for the relief of Woodhouse Chain Works;

A bill (S. 178) for the relief of the Morristown Trust Co., of Morristown, N.J.; and

A bill (S. 179) for the relief of the Paterson Savings Institution, of Paterson, N.J.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH:

A bill (S. 180) to provide for the purchase and sale of cotton under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 181) for the relief of James Evans Monroe; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 182) granting a pension to Archie Flynn;

A bill (S. 183) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Pratt;

A bill (S. 184) granting a pension to Roy Wilcox;

A bill (S. 185) granting a pension to Joseph J. McNeal;

A bill (S. 186) granting an increase of pension to William C. Milliner;

A bill (S. 187) granting a pension to Cale Stinnett;

A bill (S. 188) granting an increase of pension to Blanche Welker;

A bill (S. 189) granting a pension to Anna Marie Flautt;

A bill (S. 190) granting a pension to Hattie Jane Koon; and

A bill (S. 191) granting a pension to Charles Rufus Koon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 192) for the prevention of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in butter and eggs by regulating transactions relating to future sales on commodity exchanges; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 193) to amend section 586c of the act entitled "An act to amend subchapter 1 of chapter 18 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia relating to degree-conferring institutions", approved March 2, 1929;

A bill (S. 194) to change the name of B Street SW., in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 195) respecting contracts of industrial life insurance in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 196) granting a pension to Sarah Hagar Lewis;

A bill (S. 197) granting a pension to Mary A. Beck;

A bill (S. 198) granting a pension to Mary E. Bordwell;

A bill (S. 199) granting an increase of pension to Lena Bradshaw;

A bill (S. 200) granting a pension to Earl Cline;

A bill (S. 201) granting an increase of pension to Mattie F. Colebaugh;

A bill (S. 202) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Craig;

A bill (S. 203) granting an increase of pension to John C. Denbo;

A bill (S. 204) granting a pension to Hulda Dodds;

A bill (S. 205) granting a pension to Eliza Ellis;

A bill (S. 206) granting a pension to William Edward Fugatt;

A bill (S. 207) granting a pension to George G. Gribben;

A bill (S. 208) granting a pension to Everett Goodwin;

A bill (S. 209) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Henderson;

A bill (S. 210) granting a pension to Amos Long;

A bill (S. 211) granting a pension to Allison J. Little;

A bill (S. 212) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Mahler;

A bill (S. 213) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. McNeil;

A bill (S. 214) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. McNelly;

A bill (S. 215) granting a pension to Drusilla Mikesell;

A bill (S. 216) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Morgan;

A bill (S. 217) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Morrison;

A bill (S. 218) granting a pension to Massie E. Osborn;

A bill (S. 219) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Parker;

A bill (S. 220) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Phillippi;

A bill (S. 221) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Pitts;

A bill (S. 222) granting a pension to Charles O. Puckett;

A bill (S. 223) granting an increase of pension to Maria Roseberry;

A bill (S. 224) granting a pension to Nancy Jane Ruffin;

A bill (S. 225) granting a pension to Hannah A. Smith;

A bill (S. 226) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Strine;

A bill (S. 227) granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Thomas;

A bill (S. 228) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Walker;

A bill (S. 229) granting a pension to Frank L. Wilkinson;

A bill (S. 230) granting an increase of pension to Terressa Willoughby; and

A bill (S. 231) granting an increase of pension to Drusilla Wright; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 232) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Elmer E. Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas:

A bill (S. 233) to maintain the credit of the United States Government; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 6) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 7) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on certain incomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY and Mr. STEIWER:

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 8) authorizing the fixing of grazing fees on lands within national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 9) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for national representation for the people of the District of Columbia; and

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 10) proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to exclude aliens in counting the whole number of persons in each State for apportionment of Representatives among the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEBERT:

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 11) authorizing and requesting the President to extend an invitation to foreign governments to be represented by delegates at the Sixth World's Poultry Congress, to be held in the United States in 1936, and to participate in the educational and live-bird exhibits of the Congress; and

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 12) authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to send an educational exhibit and for the expenses of official delegates to the Fifth World's Poultry Congress to be held at Rome, Italy, September 6 to 15, 1933; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. NYE:

A joint resolution (S.J.Res. 13) authorizing the Attorney General, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, to release claims of the United States upon certain assets of the Pan American Petroleum Co. and the Richfield

Oil Co. of California and others in connection with collections upon a certain judgment in favor of the United States against the Pan American Petroleum Co. heretofore duly entered; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

NATIONAL USE OF SILVER

Mr. PITTMAN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

A bill (S. 145) to authorize payment of foreign debts in silver under certain limitations;

A bill (S. 146) to authorize the purchase by the Government of silver produced in the United States, to provide for the issuance of silver certificates in payment therefor, to provide for the coinage of such silver, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 147) to authorize the purchase by the Government of \$250,000,000 worth of silver, to provide for the issuance of silver certificates in payment therefor, to provide for the coinage of such silver, and for other purposes.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, in connection with the bills relating to the use of silver introduced by me, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, a statement entitled "China's Foreign Trade and the Silver Market", and also three other statements or addresses made by me in relation to commodity and silver prices, remonetization, and stabilization of silver without disturbing the gold standard, and payment in silver of the next British-debt installment.

There being no objection, the articles were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE AND THE SILVER MARKET

The currency of China is based on a silver standard. So far as the internal trade and business of China is concerned, a fluctuation in the price of silver in terms of gold for the currencies of foreign countries not on a silver standard has a negligible effect; but when it comes to purchases by China abroad violent fluctuations in the price of silver have a marked effect, and the recent drastic decline in the price of silver from around 65 cents an ounce in 1926 to 27 cents an ounce at the present time has a profound effect. Its effect is not only injurious to present trade with China but is even more alarming when viewed from a long-term trend.

I wish briefly to point out these effects: First, from the point of view of prophecies made of the inevitable effect of the drastic decline in silver which has occurred by those best qualified to judge of the probable effect; second, by presenting to you the actual results which have occurred from this decline in the price of silver; and, third, to outline the beneficial effects which will result from a rise in the price of silver to its normal ratio with the currencies of the other countries of the world.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and President of the Board of Trade of Great Britain appointed on March 18, 1930, the British Economic Mission to the Far East to inquire into the present condition of British trade with China and Japan, and to report what action should be taken to develop and increase that trade. Mr. Ernest Thompson was appointed as chairman of the mission. The mission left London in September, 1930, and returned to London in April of 1931; and during this time they made an exhaustive investigation of the trade situation in both Japan and China, at a cost to the British Government of some * * * thousand pounds. Their report, in dealing with the silver question, makes the following statements:

"At page 111, section 232:

"The silver question: There exists in China today one outstanding problem which faces all nations desirous of selling their goods in the China market. The deplorably low silver values and the consequently much reduced buying of the vast populace are factors contributing to restrict the increase of imports into China from foreign countries. Finding it increasingly difficult to buy (for payment in gold) goods from abroad, China will be driven to discover ways and means of producing her own requirements. Should she continue to remain on a greatly depreciated silver basis for some years it is obvious that she will of necessity not only quickly enlarge her industrial capacity and manufacture goods now made in foreign countries but will be able to export many of such goods to markets abroad now being served by Great Britain."

"And at page 127, section 302:

"The continued depreciation of the value of silver has enormously reduced the purchasing power of China, and if it continues, will hasten the growth of industries in China, the manufactures of which will compete with imported products from Great Britain. Reduction in the value of silver also increases the difficulties of China in meeting interest on foreign loans and so compels her to raise further revenue by increasing import duties. If

the depreciation of silver were to affect the foreign loan service, much damage would be inflicted on British interests.

"303: 'In our opinion, every means should be sought of bringing about the stabilization of silver and so of restoring to China her full purchasing power. Only by international agreement can this result be attained, and we feel that Great Britain should take a leading part in endeavoring to secure such agreement.'"

On September 22, 1931, the China Association of Great Britain, under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Horne, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, adopted the following resolution:

"That this meeting states its conviction that the raising of the price of silver and its restoration to a place in the world's monetary system offers the quickest and most effective remedy to the present disastrous fall in prices, and expresses the hope that the governments principally concerned will at the earliest possible moment confer with this object in view."

Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen made the following statement in the Financial Times of London on September 23, 1931:

"What, then, are the causes of our economic and financial troubles? Put very briefly, they are the appreciation of gold in gold-standard countries and the depreciation of silver in silver-standard countries. . . .

"Not only has the fall in silver impaired the power of the East to buy our goods but it has enabled—indeed, forced—them to sell their manufactured products, in competition with our own, at prices so low as to oust our goods from important neutral markets. Self-interest alone, leaving aside altogether any question of equity or humanitarianism, demands that the West should realize its responsibility and that the more powerful gold-standard countries should regard it as their inescapable duty to insure at least the maintenance of a minimum price for silver. Action along this line would directly assist in restoring prosperity, not only to silver-using countries like China and India but also to silver-producing countries like Mexico, whose capacity for buying others' products has been ruinously depleted. The immediate result would be a marked revival in the trade of the gold-standard world."

The Right Honorable L. S. Avery, M.P., in the London Financial Times, stated:

"It is, I believe, no exaggeration to say that unless the price of silver is restored there is no chance of the solution of the Indian political crisis or of the establishment of an efficient government in China."

In 1926 Mr. Montagu Norman, governor, and Sir Charles Addis, a member of the court, of the Bank of England, and certainly among the greatest authorities in the world today on currency questions, gave the following joint evidence:

"I think that one has to bear in mind the interaction between gold and silver prices. There is a reaction upon gold when an extreme fall or rise takes place in the value of silver, which is none the less serious because it is indirect and not very apparent on the surface. The consequential changes in the price generally and in trade conditions which would be produced, the disturbance to the world's peace and confidence, the interference with the long-established social habits of the people of India in the use of silver, the shock to the reliance of a great country like China upon silver as a medium of currency and a common store of value could not fail to have important effects upon the gold prices of countries in Europe and, indeed, in America."

Sir Robert Horne, in an article published in the London Financial Times, referring to the above statement, says:

"All the troubles which these two distinguished bankers predicted have occurred. The result of the change in India to a gold-bullion standard, coupled with the resolution to sell on the market a vast portion of the store of rupees which the Indian Government possesses, has artificially depressed the price of silver to a greater degree than that of other commodities; has injuriously affected the purchasing power of nearly a thousand millions of the world's population in India and China, and has reacted upon the gold prices of staple articles of production. . . . If by some action on the part of governments the price of silver could be restored to some moderate level, it would seem reasonable to suppose that, in addition to the incentive which would be given to purchases by India and China, a beneficial result would be attained in connection with the general level of gold prices."

Now, let us analyze briefly what has happened to the import trade of China since the occurrence of the drastic decline in the price of silver, and to its industrial development. In 1928, 30.5 percent of the exports of the United States to China consisted of crude materials, 10.1 percent consisted of foodstuffs, 12.1 percent consisted of semimanufactured goods, 47.8 percent consisted of finished manufactured goods. In 1931, 49 percent of the imports consisted of crude materials, 13.9 percent consisted of foodstuffs, 10.7 percent of semimanufactured goods, and 26.4 percent of finished manufactured goods. The purchases of China from the United States of raw materials actually increased, while the purchases of finished manufactured goods were cut approximately in half.

This situation is still more strikingly shown by the report of China's import trade with the principal countries of the world. The decline of total imports from 1928 to 1931 was 45 percent. The decline in raw products and foodstuffs, however, was only 12 percent, while the decline in semimanufactured and manufactured articles was 55 percent. The significance of these figures is shown by an analysis by economic classes of the export trade of the United States to the whole of Europe. In 1928, 37.9 per-

cent of the exports from the United States to Europe consisted of crude materials, 18 percent of foodstuffs, 14.8 percent of semimanufactured goods, and 29.2 percent of finished manufactures. In 1931, 25.5 percent of our exports were crude materials, 20.2 percent were foodstuffs, 13.4 percent were semimanufactured goods, and 40.9 percent were finished manufactured goods.

In other words, the percentage of our total sales to China consisting of crude materials has increased during this period, and the principal decline has been in manufactured goods, while the contrary is true of our trade with Europe, where the percentage of crude materials has declined, and the percentage of manufactured goods has increased. This can perhaps best be shown by examining a 3-cornered transaction. For many years Great Britain has had a large business in the sale of cotton piece goods to China, and the United States has had a large business in the sale of raw cotton to England, and a much smaller business in the sale of raw cotton to China. Let us examine what has happened to this 3-cornered trade. In 1928 Great Britain sold 153,399,100 square yards of cotton piece goods to China. In 1931 she sold 41,553,400 square yards, less than one third of her sales in 1928. In 1928 England bought 1,997,000 bales of cotton from the United States, and in 1931 she bought 899,000 bales of cotton from the United States, a drop of more than 50 percent. In 1898 China purchased 170,000 bales of cotton from the United States, and in 1931 she purchased 880,000 bales of cotton from the United States.

What is the significance of these figures? The reports of our trade commissioners to China are full of it. Throughout these reports are constant references to the declining imports, especially of manufactured goods by China, and a marked increase in the industrial development in China. The reason is simple. The purchasing power of a silver dollar in China has remained constant, increasing, if anything, so far as China is concerned, while, on the other hand, the purchasing power in terms of foreign merchandise has declined, decreasing to 40 percent of its 1926 level. The result is inevitable. China is buying where she can buy most cheaply, and that is at home; and to supply her requirements, she has gone into industrial development which is already seriously crippling our sales to China and which, if continued for a substantial length of time, will not only provide all of her requirements but constitute the most destructive competition for the rest of the world that the world has ever known. Our labor costs to meet this competition will be forced to the level of labor costs in China.

This situation has been aggravated by the fact that, as her foreign indebtedness is in gold and her normal income is in silver, the Government has been forced to place its import duties on a gold basis to provide sufficient revenue for loan service, thus increasing the barrier and raising the cost of foreign goods in China.

I quote the following extracts from reports of the Department of Commerce. On January 1, 1932, the China Monthly Trade Report says:

"China's industries enjoyed greater prosperity generally than in numerous years past. Increased import tariffs put into effect early in the year and low silver exchange, coupled with comparatively peaceful conditions, were the principal favorable factors. . . ."

Again, Mr. J. J. Ehrhardt, Chinese Trade Commissioner of the Department of Commerce, reporting in 1932, says:

"Increased import tariffs and low silver exchange have had an enormous effect on recent industrial expansion. . . ."

"While the expansion of native industry has had the effect of decreasing the value of many manufactured imports, it has, at the same time, increased considerably the demand for many raw products. American exporters of manufactured articles have found it necessary to establish branch factories in the port cities in order to hold the market. These in most cases are only for the partial manufacture and assembly of goods, but undoubtedly will eventually expand to the extent of manufacturing almost entirely within the country. While America has participated only to a small extent in branch factories in China, other nationalities, especially Japan, have come in in considerably greater volume. Japanese and British establishments now predominate. Commodities now being manufactured in port cities of China include such items as batteries and flashlights; electrical equipment, such as telephones, transformers, electrical fittings, and appliances; radio equipment; textile machinery; steel sash; and recently railway cars."

The American Consulate General at Shanghai on October 4, 1932, reported as follows:

"Spindles, in 1915, 1,008,986; in 1932, about 4,900,000. Looms in 1915 amounted to 4,564, and in 1932 to 44,000. Cotton mills in China in 1913 numbered 31, and in 1932, 127. In 1925 there were 719,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 120,000,000 yards of cotton cloth produced, which by 1932 had risen to 960,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 810,000,000 yards of cloth."

Not only this, but the same report shows that China is proceeding to supply its own raw materials, as no less than 6,000,000 acres have been planted to cotton in 1932.

I could extend these extracts indefinitely, but they would only be additional proof of the uncontrovertible fact that the drastic drop in the price of silver has not only had the immediate effect of a great loss in current trade with China but, what is even a more disastrous tendency to the western world, of enormously expanding industrial development of the country, which, if continued, will make China not only self-sustaining but the most devastating competitor that we have ever known in the neutral markets of the world.

I have shown in previous speeches which I have made before this body that the normal supply and demand for silver is remarkably inelastic. Over 79 percent of the world's production of silver is a byproduct of other metals and tends to decrease with a declining price in other metals. This is shown by the fact that in 1929 the world produced 260,000,000 ounces of silver, and in 1932 only 160,000,000 ounces. In other words, declining prices tend to reduce the production of silver and thus stabilize its price.

The present decline of silver is primarily due to the dumping on the world's markets of immense amounts of demonetized silver from European countries and India, and the existence of a large supply of unsold silver in India which is hanging over the market. Probably the greatest expert on silver in the world today recently stated to me that in his opinion if it had not been for these abnormal supplies of silver the price would not have fallen below 50 cents an ounce.

A rise in the price of silver decreases the cost of foreign merchandise in China as compared to local merchandise, and must inevitably stimulate purchases from abroad with a resulting beneficial effect on the general level of prices. A rising price of silver increases the local costs in China, and must inevitably result in checking artificial industrial development in that country. A rising price of silver strengthens the position of the Chinese Government in lessening the burden of their foreign-debt service and creating the possibility of foreign loans. All of these results are highly desirable from our point of view and must inevitably have a tendency to improve the world price level.

COMMODITY PRICES AND SILVER PRICES

Speech by Hon. KEY PITTMAN, of Nevada, at the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Mining Congress, at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., December 15, 1932. (Printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of December 15, 1932)

I intend, as briefly as I may, to discuss informally with you the silver problem as it affects international trade and commerce and particularly our export trade. The enormous loss to our mining industry in this country, the recession in mining operations, the resultant unemployment and suffering, are too well known to you of the Mining Congress to require discussion.

The world problem today is the commodity-price problem. The prosperity of industry, trade, and commerce depends upon the ability of people to purchase not alone the bare necessities of life but those things that make for comfort, enlightenment, high standards of living, and happiness. This purchasing power ultimately goes back to the price of commodities. The normal purchasing power that existed in most countries prior to 1930 has depreciated to its disastrous present level through the destructive depreciation in the price of commodities.

The agricultural problem—and the prosperity of agriculture is admitted to be the base of all prosperity—is the problem of raising commodity prices to a point where there will be a profit to the industry. Today many of our chief agricultural products must be sold below the cost of production. The effect upon the purchasing power of such producers is obvious. At least one third of our people are directly dependent for their purchasing power upon profits derived from the products of agriculture. When these people are unable to purchase the products of the manufacturer, the manufacturer is compelled to reduce his output, and as he reduces his output he discharges labor. Labor, as a group, is admittedly second in importance as a purchaser in our domestic market. As labor is compelled to join the ranks of the unemployed, it also joins the ranks of nonpurchasers and thus continues the process of the necessary reduction in plant operations. This is a vicious and unending circle which cannot and never will be terminated until the purchasing power of those engaged in agriculture have the price of their products raised to a level that will show a profit to the industry. The value of lands is dependent upon the profits that may be derived from them, and that in turn is dependent upon the profits that may be obtained from the commodities raised thereon. The value of manufacturing plants is determined by their earning capacity, and no plant operating on 15 or 20 per cent of its normal capacity can show a profit.

So when commodity prices are below the cost of a profit level, then property values decrease. As property values decrease, the power of governments to obtain money from taxation decreases, whether such taxes be levied against physical property or incomes. So the Budget problem is inevitably and eternally involved in the price of commodities. Our real problem can never be solved until the prices of commodities are raised, not only above the cost of production but to a level that will show a profit. When plant operations are reduced through loss of purchasers, loadings fall off, and nothing can restore such loss save the restoration of the purchasing power of the people within our country. So again I repeat that all of our problems, both governmental and individual, are involved in the problem of commodity prices.

There is no overproduction as measured by the normal demands of our people for consumption. Production is less than it was prior to 1930, and yet our population has increased and the desires of our people for those things that they consumed prior to 1930 are unchanged. Surplus products in practically every country of the world have beaten down domestic prices. These surplus products, restrained from their natural foreign markets,

have been thrown back on domestic markets, with a natural inevitable destruction of domestic prices.

This cessation or stagnation of foreign trade may be due to several causes, but undoubtedly it is chiefly due to two major causes. Tariff walls erected by 41 governments of the world in the last few years for the purpose of protecting their own markets against importation from foreign countries have undoubtedly been a major cause in the stagnation of trade.

The depreciation in the currencies of most of the countries of the world, as measured by the gold standard, has had the same effect as a tariff wall, and in most cases has multiplied the effect of tariff-duty walls. Even Great Britain's currency since she went off the gold-standard basis has depreciated over 30 per cent. The currency of other countries has depreciated very much more. Great Britain today in purchasing our products must buy our gold exchange with her depreciated currency and then pay our gold-standard price for our products. She can buy much more of the same products in countries where currency has depreciated as much as has hers or to a greater extent.

It seems to me inevitable that we will be isolated from world trade unless we lower the value as related to gold of our own currency, or the other countries of the world formerly on the gold standard have their currencies restored to their normal value with relation to gold. We do not desire, if it may be prevented, to lower the standard of value of our currency. It would have a disrupting effect upon our economic system and upon many of our financial obligations and indebtedness.

The difficulty of other governments returning to the gold standard is obvious. What aid our Government may give them is not clear. The United States and France have nearly three fourths of the monetary gold of the world. The problem of the redistribution of this gold, in the immediate future at least, appears almost insurmountable, and yet those governments that have gone off the gold standard can not return to the gold standard until the normal distribution of gold throughout the world has been restored. Let us for the time being, therefore, dismiss this problem.

There is another money-exchange problem that is destroying our export trade. I refer to the problem involved in the tremendous depreciation of the price of silver and its consequent effect upon the exchange value of the silver money of silver-money-using countries with our gold-standard money. Over half of the people of the world have no money save silver money. They have never used any other kind of money. To them it is money, good money, that maintains its par value within their own countries.

Take China as an illustration. The silver dollar, a dollar containing about the same amount of silver as our standard silver dollar, is the unit of money value in China. The fluctuation in the price of silver does not affect its purchasing power materially, if at all, within China. But when China seeks to purchase products of our country she is compelled to pay our price for our products and in our gold-standard money. What is the result? We only value the Chinese money at the price of the silver in the dollar, measured by the world price of silver, which, as you know, is uniform throughout the world. The Chinese silver dollar contains about seventy-eight one-hundredths of an ounce. The world price of silver to-day is around 25 cents an ounce. So the value of the silver in the Chinese silver dollar, in exchange for our currency, is worth only about 20 cents. In other words, the Chinese importer has to pay nearly 5 of his dollars for 1 of our dollars with which to purchase our products. He cannot afford to do it, with the result that he is only purchasing in the United States those things that are actually necessary in China and which China does not produce and cannot purchase elsewhere cheaper.

This is not the worst of it. Gold is flowing into China to purchase cheap silver money with which to cultivate products which they once purchased in the United States and to build factories to manufacture those things which they once bought from us.

This same condition applies as to every country where the ultimate purchaser must pay for our products in silver. We must raise the price of silver so as to raise the exchange value of silver money if we are to restore our exports to such countries and maintain our trade there. The question is, How may we do it? Silver has depreciated in value since 1928 from around 59 cents an ounce to its present low price of around 25 cents an ounce. Let us consider the chief cause in the depreciation of the price of silver. It was not due to overproduction, because the production of silver during that time has decreased from 260,970,029 ounces throughout the world in 1929 to approximately 130,000,000 ounces throughout the world during the first 10 months of 1932.

While it has not been due to overproduction, it has been due to oversupply and a threat of unlimited oversupply. First, Great Britain, France, and Belgium after the war started debasing their silver coins and throwing the residue of silver on the markets of the world. This caused an oversupply measured by the normal demand for silver.

Then, in 1923, the British Government for India commenced to melt up its silver rupee coins that were in the treasury and to dispose of the metal as bullion on the world market. The treasurer for India was authorized to melt up any quantity of silver coins and to sell them in any quantities at any

time and at any price. The sale of this silver commenced in 1928 and has continued. It has not only created a tremendous oversupply, with all of its bear effects, but the maintenance of the policy, the threat that accompanies it, and the vast supply of silver still available for such purposes have almost destroyed confidence as to any stable value in the price of silver. This must be stopped or offset. It may be stopped by an international agreement that governments will abandon—or at least suspend for a sufficient period of time—the practice and policy of melting up silver coins and disposing of the metal on the world market. If the Government for India refuses to enter into such a treaty, then other governments may place an embargo upon the importation of silver from India.

Our Government may adopt an act which I have introduced to purchase silver produced in the United States at the world market price of silver and with silver certificates of the denominations of \$1, \$5, and \$10. This is not a new practice. It would cost our Government nothing. It would only expand our currency issue at the present time seven or eight million dollars annually in the form of these silver certificates, but it would take off of the market of the world the silver produced in the United States, which to a certain extent would offset the dumping from India of silver derived from the melting up of silver coins. If the Governments of Canada, Mexico, and Australia should pursue the same policy, then silver would be restored to its parity with gold as it exists with regard to our own silver coins in the United States.

The United States Government might accept, in full or partial payment, from Great Britain and other countries, silver at an agreed price, possibly slightly above its world market price, in payment of the international obligations due the United States. This silver could be placed in the Treasury of the United States, part of it coined into silver dollars against which silver certificates would be issued, redeemable as are our present silver certificates, with the silver dollars, if the holders of the silver certificates so desired. At the present market price of silver there would be surplus bullion for every dollar's worth purchased sufficient to coin three or more additional dollars to insure that the silver certificate issued would not depreciate below its par value. We have approximately \$500,000,000 of such silver certificates now in circulation. They are circulating at par. No one questions their soundness. The Government of India owes the British Government, so it is reported, about \$85,000,000. The Government of India desires to get rid of so much of its silver, so we are informed. India could pay its debt to Great Britain and Great Britain could utilize this silver to pay its debt to the United States without in any way impairing its gold reserve. This would exhaust the alleged excessive surplus of India and would induce India to enter into an agreement to abandon the practice and policy of melting up silver coins and disposing of the metal on the market of the world. This would insure, for many years, at least, the restoration of the law of supply and demand based upon normal mine supply, which has been uniform through the ages, and the normal demand, which has been equally uniform. If there were any fear in the minds of those who shiver when the name of silver is mentioned that there would be an oversupply for the United States, then our Government could place a limit upon the quantity of silver that it would accept for such purposes.

Of course, you and I know that the production of silver is as uniform as the production of gold, and that from the beginning of statistics covering hundreds of years there have only been 14½ ounces of silver produced to each ounce of gold. You know, as I know, that the only large available supply of silver in the world consists of five hundred million and odd standard silver dollars lying in the Treasury of the United States, against which silver certificates have been issued and are in circulation. You know that when the British Government for India in 1918 required 200,000,000 ounces of silver to redeem its silver rupee notes that the only place they could find a surplus supply of silver available was in the Treasury of the United States in the form of these same standard silver dollars, and we had to take them out and make them available to the British Government for India as a matter of war emergency.

Even the issuance of silver certificates against the large quantity of silver which might be taken into our Treasury, through the plan I have last suggested, would not place in circulation in proportion to our gold reserves as much silver currency as was in circulation in 1900 with relation to our gold reserves.

Through international agreement silver reserves might be gradually established in the treasuries of various countries, not in lieu of gold reserves upon which to base the gold standard, but as a support and relief to such gold standard. In my opinion, the easiest and the most direct relief to the economic situation throughout the world can be brought about through a larger use of silver money.

It would be absolutely unnecessary to attempt to fix the price. I am opposed to all price-fixing schemes. I know of no case in which they have worked. I only seek to restore the law of supply and demand. Once stabilize the supply to the normal mine supply, and the normal use and the exchange value of silver money would be substantially stabilized. Certainly the fluctuation in the exchange value of such silver money would not be sufficient to interfere with credit transactions based upon the future value of silver money.

REMONETIZATION AND STABILIZING OF SILVER WITHOUT DISTURBING GOLD STANDARD

Statement by Hon. KEY PITTMAN, United States Senator from Nevada, before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the House of Representatives on February 2, 1933. (Printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 3, 1933)

Mr. Chairman, I have the honor and pleasure to be before your committee upon your invitation to discuss legislation touching the world silver problem.

The traditions, habits, and conceptions of peoples developed throughout the ages cannot be changed—except possibly through long periods of evolution—by legislation. The money and the currencies based thereon of all civilized nations is now, and, since money has been used has been, gold and silver. Gold and silver were first used as an aid to and instrumentality in barter and trade. The ancient farmer discovered that a piece of silver of a certain size offered him in payment for a cow would be accepted in exchange for a horse. So the farmer accepted the piece of silver.

Laws did not make money of gold and silver. They were money before monetary laws were ever enacted. Laws were but declaratory for and served to fix the metal contents of coins for convenience in trade and the payment of debts. Gold and silver, whether in the form of bullion or coin, are and for ages have been accepted in exchange for goods throughout the world. There are sound reasons why such metals were accepted as mediums of exchange. These metals were found substantially everywhere, yet in all places they were scarce. Their production, while slow, was continuous and uniform. The ratio of the production of such metals was not only uniform but substantially certain. Since the beginning of time, as far as information can be obtained, there has not been produced throughout the world on the average more than 15 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. During 1932 there were less than 13 ounces of silver produced to 1 ounce of gold throughout the world. This uniformity of production and ratio facilitated the use of both metals in trade and in the exchange of such metals. There was a natural ratio between such metals based upon equal demand and relative supply. Laws did not make gold and silver money, but laws decrease the demand for silver through restricting its use as money. This, of course, decreases its relative value. What I seek is first to remove or neutralize these restrictions so as to restore the normal law of supply and demand.

In the last 15 years the price of silver has fluctuated from \$1.39 an ounce to 25 cents an ounce. The question naturally is asked, Why restore silver money to its fullest use and former exchange value with gold and prevent such wide fluctuations? The reasons that actuate me are these, namely:

1. Gold or silver is the measure of value of the currencies of all civilized governments, whether those metals be in possession or in expectancy.

2. There are only about 12½ billion dollars' worth of monetary gold known to be in existence. It is estimated that there is three times this amount of currency outstanding resting on and redeemable by this gold base. This is exclusive of the bonds, notes, contracts, and all other obligations payable in gold, which amount to many times this figure. It is generally admitted that the monetary stock of gold is now, or will in the reasonably near future, be insufficient as a base for the world's monetary requirements. This burden upon gold is accentuated by lack of confidence in ability to redeem gold currencies and obligations and the knowledge of the maldistribution of gold, and the requirements of the payment of international war debts in gold, and incidentally hoarding of gold by governments and individuals.

3. There are only approximately 11,000,000,000 ounces of silver available in the world for monetary purposes. Of this conservative estimate of 11,000,000,000 ounces probably 7,000,000,000 are permanently locked up in the hoards of India and China. If all this silver were used as a base for silver currencies and as a supplement for currencies based upon gold, whether used in international trade or exclusively for domestic purposes, it could not possibly increase the basic money of the world over \$12,000,000,000 even if the parity of such basic silver money were restored to a parity with gold based upon the relative production of gold and silver.

4. It is now, and for ages has been, the measure of values and the wealth reserve of over half of the people of the world.

5. The depreciation in the value of silver has pro tanto depreciated the value of the money of silver-using countries in the exchange of their money for gold-standard moneys for the purchase of products in gold-standard countries.

6. This depreciation with regard to the money of silver-using countries has had the same effect upon our trade and commerce as with countries formerly on the gold standard that have gone off the gold standard and now have a depreciated currency as measured by gold.

7. We understand this effect upon our foreign trade with countries formerly on the gold-standard basis. The same condition now exists, and has existed since 1928, relative to our trade with countries whose ultimate purchasers pay for our products in silver.

8. Depreciated currencies—and I mean depreciated currencies in international trade, because it is only there that it is measured by the gold standard—have raised a wall against our exports and proportionately reduced our tariff protection against such countries of depreciated currency to substantially the amount of depreciation.

9. We are becoming isolated from world trade. Our surpluses are thrown on the domestic market, creating oversupply and a constant depreciation of commodity prices. This result is destructive not only of our foreign and domestic market but the maintenance of stable governments in silver-money-using countries. It forces their people to an industrialization destructive of our market for manufactured products in such countries. In substantiation of this statement, I call attention to the records of our Department of Commerce and reports of our officials.

10. The depreciation of the capacity of silver-money-using peoples to purchase our goods, produced and sold on the higher gold standard, has almost extinguished some of our greatest potential markets.

11. We are forced to the alternative of lowering our money measure of values or of raising the money measure of values of our foreign customers.

12. The destruction of the monetary value of silver in international trade will tend to force all countries ultimately upon the gold standard, and thus place a greater strain upon gold as the monetary base.

I have outlined—hastily, I must admit—some of the reasons that impel me to seek the remonetization or at least the restoration and stabilization of the value of silver. This determination is not new on my part. I have been working to this end 2 or 3 years. The action of the United States Senate convinces me that it agrees with such necessity whether it agrees with the means suggested or not.

In February 1931 the United States Senate adopted unanimously a resolution introduced by me requesting the President to call an international conference for the purpose of the removal of restrictions to a higher use of silver as money. The Chief Executive did not call such a conference.

I sought, then, to accomplish something by the action of our own Government. I introduced in the Senate a bill, the substance of which is now under consideration by your committee, in the form of a bill introduced in the House by Congressman McKEOWN, of Oklahoma, and referred to your committee, directing the Treasury Department to accept tenders of silver produced in the United States and to pay therefor in silver certificates to be used by our Government at the market price of silver, such price to be determined by the Treasury Department as of the date of tender. From the silver so purchased a standard silver dollar is to be coined, to be held in the Treasury for the redemption of each dollar silver certificate issued for the purchase of such silver.

There would, of course, be a surplus of bullion remaining in the Treasury. At the present market price the Treasury Department would purchase nearly 4 ounces of silver for a \$1 silver certificate. As it only requires about seventy-eight one-hundredths of an ounce of silver to manufacture a silver dollar, there would remain a surplus of approximately 3.22 ounces of such silver in the Treasury in addition to such standard silver dollar so purchased by the dollar certificate. This surplus silver is to remain in the Treasury as additional security against any depreciation in the value of the silver certificate. This additional security, in my opinion, is unnecessary, but it satisfies the fear of those who are constantly uneasy with regard to the depreciation of our currencies. There are now in circulation in the United States nearly \$500,000,000 in dollar certificates issued under similar laws, and these certificates have not during this century suffered any threat of depreciation.

I must confess that this act will not result in any material expansion in our currency. Such is not the intent of the act. The purpose of the act is to have our Government do something that seems necessary that individuals cannot do. The act will result in the reduction of the world's supply of silver on the market of the world for a period of 5 years. There is an oversupply of silver on the market. This word "oversupply" must be distinguished from "overproduction." There is no overproduction of silver. When I say production I mean mine production. When I say supply I mean silver thrown on the market of the world derived from all sources, including the debasing and melting up of silver coins in various countries.

For instance, in 1929 the world production of silver was 261,511,985 ounces. In 1931 it was 192,709,971 ounces. For 1932, based on estimates, it was approximately 160,000,000 ounces. But the total supply in 1929 was 328,511,985 ounces and in 1931 it was 255,266,700 ounces. The supply over production was derived from the melting up of silver coins in India and the selling of the metal on the markets of the world. This oversupply, coming from an unnatural source, had the natural effect of beating down the price of silver.

There was an even greater effect than in selling this silver, and that was the authority of the secretary of the treasury for India to sell any quantity of such silver at any time and at any price, while at the same time he had a supply on hand of such silver equal to the world's production for approximately 2 years. In other words, in 1928, when India started to sell silver from melted coins, it had approximately 400,000,000 ounces of silver in such form in its treasury. Today, after selling approximately 140,000,000 ounces of such silver, it has around 400,000,000 ounces of silver still available in the treasury for such sale. This is due to accretions in the treasury from general circulation. According to reports from India, such sales are continuing, notwithstanding the abnormally low price of silver. There is no indication that such sales will cease.

It is futile to discuss here the causes that have and now actuate the British Government for India in the initiation and continuance of such policy. The fact is it has been destructive to the

exchange value of the silver moneys of such silver-using countries as China, and has destroyed the export trade to all those countries from countries on the gold standard, such as the United States.

The question was and is, What can we do about it? The British industrialists have protested against the policy. It is protested against by the president of the Imperial Bank of India and by the Indian people. These protests have been of no avail.

Sir George Shuster, the treasurer for India, who seems to have arbitrary powers in the matter, has demanded that silver producers reduce their production. He is still as ignorant of the facts with regard to the production and consumption of silver as he was when he inaugurated the destructive Indian policy. He did not know then—and apparently he does not know now—that 70 percent of the silver production of the world is a byproduct in the production of other metals, such as gold, copper, lead, and zinc, and that so long as there is a market for such metals they will be produced, and, of course, silver will be produced as a byproduct. He did not know—and he probably does not know now—that the maximum production of silver in the world for all time was only 260,000,000 ounces in a year. He does not know that there was only a normal increase in the consumption of silver, which was accurately measured by the normal increase in production. He does not remember that when during the war a crisis arose by reason of the inability of the British Government for India to obtain silver for the redemption of their silver rupee notes that the only available surplus of silver in the world that could be found were the standard silver dollars in the Treasury of the United States, and that we had to take those silver dollars out of the Treasury and supply them to meet such demand. Such ignorance is not subject to criticism, for it is general, nor are my statements intended as a criticism.

A majority of our economists and financiers hold to the myth that silver can be supplied without limit. They know nothing of the statistics of the production and consumption of silver throughout the ages.

I beg you to pardon me, Mr. Chairman, for diverting from my subject. Sir George Shuster has demanded that the producers of silver reduce their production. This cannot be accomplished, for the reasons I have stated.

Our Government, however, can take off the market the annual production of the United States for the period of 5 years, as provided in my bill. This will, to a certain extent, comply with the arbitrary demands of Sir George Shuster, and will, to a certain extent, neutralize the oversupply that he insists must be thrown on the market of the world.

Let me explain this: Sir George Shuster desires to sell silver derived from such melted coins—from thirty to fifty million ounces of silver a year. The United States produced in 1932 only 24,000,000 ounces. The most it has ever produced is 61,000,000 ounces. That was during the great peak production of copper, lead, and zinc in this country. The withdrawal of silver from the market of the world through the process of my bill will neutralize, to a certain extent, the oversupply derived from the melting up of Indian coins. If the Governments of Canada and Mexico should follow a similar procedure, then all of the sale from India would be neutralized and the law of supply and demand, based upon mine production and normal purchases, could be maintained and silver would return to the normal price of around 60 cents an ounce.

Now let me cite to you some of the objections made to this bill of mine by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ogden Mills.

In the first place, he contends that if I seek expansion of currency, my plan will not result in any material expansion. He is right in that, because it would only take about \$6,000,000 in silver certificates to purchase all the silver produced in the United States for 1932.

He doubts whether it would aid the mining industry. It is true that the producer of silver would get no more money for his silver from the Treasury than he would obtain anywhere else in the world, because the market price of silver is the same throughout the world, being fixed by four brokers in London every morning. The miner, however, would be helped by being able to sell to the Government and thus reduce the oversupply of the world, caused by the action of the British Government for India; and, of course, the neutralization of the silver supply would tend to restore silver to its normal price of between 60 and 65 cents an ounce. In that manner the silver producer would be benefited. That, however, is a small part of the benefits to be derived from the act. What I seek is to restore the purchasing power of the depreciated currencies of China and other silver-using countries, as all of us seek to restore the normal value of the depreciated currencies of those countries who have gone off the gold standard. This will help in the purchase of the world's surplus production, thus lifting it off the world's domestic markets and thereby increasing commodity and property prices, which, in my opinion, is the essential thing to the return of universal prosperity.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his correspondence with me, contends that silver is only a commodity and that there is no more reason why the Government should buy silver than it should buy any other commodity. He forgets that silver is not as much a commodity as gold. He forgets that four fifths of the silver now being produced, and that ever has been produced, has been used for monetary purposes, while only half of the gold ever produced has been used for monetary purposes. He forgets that over half the people of the world use silver as money in their own countries, and that they can not use it as money in exchange for our money, with which to buy our products, because

we value gold so high and silver so low. He suggests that the time might come when there would be an overbalancing of silver currencies as against currencies based on gold.

No one expects there will be much increase in the silver production of the United States in the next few years. It is now 24,000,000 ounces annually. Its maximum was 60,000,000 ounces. The purchases only exist for 5 years. If the average during that period was 45,000,000 ounces per annum, it would only mean 225,000,000 ounces. At the present price of silver it would be less than \$60,000,000 in silver-certificate issues. Even with this issue added to our present issue of silver in silver certificates, the proportion of silver issues as against gold issues in our country would be far less than they were in 1913.

The question is, Why do I support this bill, which has negligible power for currency expansion, against other silver bills which have greater power of currency expansion?

The first reason is that I am directly interested in obtaining a market for the surplus production of our country through the restoration of our export trade.

The second reason is that there may be other methods of expansion within our present monetary system, and the third reason is that my bill is the only bill of the many introduced in the United States Senate that has received a favorable report from any committee.

I realize that there are two principles involved in legislation. One of them is to take nothing less than what you think is right, and the other is to compromise upon the best you can obtain if it constitutes an advance. My bill, in my opinion—and I am only using my judgment as a legislator—is the most that can be obtained through congressional legislation in the near future, and certainly we are faced with an emergency that requires expeditious action. Other advances may be made in the future, but I doubt if any further advance can be made at the present. I have voted against more far-reaching silver measures because I knew that the advocacy of such measures was futile—yes; even more than futile. It would confuse the minds of legislators and arouse the suspicion of an intent to attack our present gold-standard monetary system.

I have no intention of undermining, weakening, or destroying our present gold-standard monetary system. I do not think that it is at all necessary to the remonetization, the restoration to parity with gold, and the stabilization of silver prices. Gold today measures the international value of every currency in the world, whether it be the pound sterling or the Chinese dollar. I am speaking of the value of money in the purchase of goods in other countries. The Chinese dollar has a par value in China and in purchasing goods in the United States it has only a value of 20 cents. Gold is accepted throughout the world today as the measure of the value of money in international trade. It has existed for 60 years at least. It would be difficult to change it by legislation. Nothing would be accomplished by changing it through legislation.

What we seek is to have other measures of value conform to the gold measure. That is what we have done and are now doing in the United States. We have more silver in circulation in the United States and silver currency than any other country of the world outside of China and India. One-twelfth of our currency is silver currency. Our dollar is worth \$1.29 an ounce in gold. The same-sized silver dollar in China is worth 20 cents in our gold. There is only approximately 20 cents' worth of silver in our silver dollar, measured by the market price of silver, and yet 10 of our standard silver dollars readily exchange for \$10 in gold, which makes the price of the silver in the silver dollar \$1.29 an ounce. If every great commercial country in the world had the same system, there would be no question about the parity of silver with gold, and that would be on the natural parity of 16 to 1. In that event, the Chinese would not have to pay \$3,000 for an automobile through the process of exchanging their money for gold, but would exchange their silver dollar for a dollar of our gold, and would only have to pay \$600 for an automobile.

I came here at your invitation to discuss the reasons for my bill. I beg your pardon for having diverged onto the general silver problem. I am not here to oppose any other bill that has been introduced. I seek only that which may possibly become law without delay.

I am satisfied that purchasing power must be increased, not only in our own country but throughout the world, before prosperity can possibly return. I do not believe that purchasing power can be increased until a larger quantity of sound money can be made available for those who must purchase money with goods and property. I do not claim that the expansion of available money through the restoration of the purchasing power of silver is a panacea for all our ills. I am convinced, however, after a long study of the situation, that such restoration would instantly increase purchases in our country, reduce our surplus of production, and thus increase our purchasing power, increase the capacity of our manufacturing institutions and the employment of our labor. I cannot content myself with the policy now indulged in by some of our statesmen that the only remedy is liquidation, liquidation, further and further liquidation.

I have no confidence in the theory that the depression has flattened out. I admit that it has been retarded. This frequently happens just before death. I admit that our airplane of finance spiraled too rapidly up into the stratosphere. We all know that it has been in a tail-spin, rapidly and dangerously approaching earth. The pilot may have gained some control, he may have flattened it out to some extent, but we know that the earth is close

and that a crash will bring destruction and conflagration. It may be flattened out, but what obstacles are ahead of us in the fog we do not know. Isn't it time to pull back on the controls and elevate our financial plane so that it may assuredly and safely rise above all obstructions?

I ask leave to file with your committee as a part of my remarks the report of the Banking and Currency Committee of the United States Senate in which it approved my Silver Purchase Act, which in identical form is now under consideration by your committee as introduced by Congressman McKeown, of Oklahoma.

PAYMENT IN SILVER OF NEXT BRITISH DEBT INSTALLMENT

Speech by Senator KEY PITTMAN, of Nevada, in the Senate of the United States, Monday, February 13, 1933

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I propose by a bill which I shall introduce today to make it possible for Great Britain to pay in silver its interest installment amounting to \$74,950,000 due the United States June 15, 1933.

The bill authorizes the President to accept from Great Britain silver not to exceed \$100,000,000 in value at the market price of silver at the time of acceptance as a payment upon the British war debt.

The Government of India owes Great Britain approximately \$85,000,000. It has been reported with some authority that the Government of India is desirous of paying this debt to Great Britain with silver. The acceptance by the United States of \$74,950,000 worth of silver at the world-market price of silver of approximately 25 cents an ounce, which is probably lower than it ever will be again, would not only be profitable to the United States but advantageous both to the United States and Great Britain.

Under such a settlement the United States would receive 299,800,000 ounces of silver at the present market price of around 25 cents an ounce. Under the provisions of the bill our Government out of such silver would coin 74,950,000 standard silver dollars. It would deposit such standard silver dollars in the Treasury, and issue and circulate against them \$74,950,000 in silver certificates similar to those now in circulation in the United States.

As it requires only seventy-eight one-hundredths of an ounce of silver in the coinage of standard silver dollars, there would remain therefore in the Treasury, in addition to such 74,950,000 standard silver dollars, 241,339,000 ounces of silver to be held in the Treasury as additional security for the maintenance of a parity of the silver certificates so issued.

The issuance of \$74,950,000 in silver certificates would not overbalance our silver currency as against our gold currency in circulation. In fact, even with this addition, our silver currency in circulation in the United States would be proportionately less to gold than it was in 1913. There has not been in this century any threat of depreciation of our silver currency, although during all that time, except for the years 1920-23 when silver currency was temporarily reduced by sales to India, there has been in circulation in the United States silver currency in the form of silver certificates, standard silver dollars, and subsidiary coinage in amounts varying from \$648,000,000 in 1900 to \$850,000,000 in 1930. The only addition to our silver currency during the present century has come through subsidiary coinage.

The currency so issued would be in no sense fiat money, as there would be supporting it a sufficient amount of silver to insure at all times the intrinsic value of the silver certificates issued, while at the same time it would meet to a certain extent the growing demand in this country for an expansion of currency circulation available for our domestic trade.

The consummation of the plan proposed in the bill would relieve Great Britain from a further burden upon her gold reserves in the payment of her interest installment on June 15 and at the same time relieve her credit situation pending results of inter-governmental conversations and the coming international economic conference.

It would also enable the Government of India to carry out its fixed policy of disposing of three or four hundred million ounces of its Government silver without further pursuing the practice of dumping such alleged oversupply of Indian silver upon the markets of the world, which has been and is now so destructive of the exchange value in international trade of silver currencies throughout the world. There is little doubt, from the statement made by the Government of India, that with the disposal of such an amount of silver the practice put in effect by the Government of India, based upon the policy of 1926 of melting up Indian silver coins and selling the silver derived therefrom on the markets of the world, would be abandoned.

The bill requires, as a condition of the acceptance of such silver by the United States, that the Governments of Great Britain and India shall agree not to debase or melt up silver coins for a period of 5 years. As India is now practically the only country pursuing the policy of debasing and melting up silver coins, the abandonment of such policy by India would restore the price of silver, as the market would then be based on normal mine production and normal demand.

The return to normal mine supply and normal demand would undoubtedly restore the price of silver to between 60 and 70 cents an ounce, where it remained stable for many years, and thus raise and stabilize the exchange value of silver money in international trade.

May I at this point, for the benefit of some of our citizens who are not familiar with the definition of the terms, state what I

mean by the "exchange value of money or currencies in international trade"? The exchange value of all currencies in international trade is measured by the amount of gold for which such currencies may be exchanged. Our country, for instance, is on the gold standard. Our dollar may be exchanged for so many grains of gold. When the currency of another government can not be exchanged for as much gold as called for under the terms of issue we term that currency "depreciated", although it may circulate at its nominal or par value in the country of issue.

Returning to the question of the value of the silver proposed to be accepted: It is true that the demand for silver has to a certain extent decreased, owing to the debasement and melting up of silver coins, and also to the stagnation of international trade. Yet, on the other hand, the stagnation in trade, particularly in respect to copper, lead, and zinc, has decreased mine production of silver throughout the world from 261,511,985 ounces in 1929 to 160,000,000 ounces in 1932. The reason for this is readily understood when we are informed that 70 percent of the silver produced in the world is a byproduct of the mining of such metals. This natural fact provides an automatic control of the mine production of silver.

While there are probably 12,000,000,000 ounces of silver in existence, it was estimated by Mr. Francis H. Brownell, chairman of the board of directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co., at a recent hearing before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the House of Representatives, that a substantial rise in the price of silver would not bring into the markets in excess of 350,000,000 ounces of silver. The reasons for this estimate were very definitely given by Mr. Brownell, whose company has been buying and selling silver in all parts of the world for over 30 years.

While there are probably 12,000,000,000 ounces of silver in existence, it must be remembered that most of this silver has been hoarded by the people of China and India throughout the ages. They do not acquire and hold it for the purpose of speculation. They give their labor and products for it, and they hold it as long as possible as the most valuable of all things and as the measure and reservoir of their wealth. The people of these countries have always purchased, and are even now purchasing, two thirds of all the silver produced. While the Government for India was selling silver, the people of India were buying it. The rise and fall of the price of silver has had little effect upon this habit of the people of India and China. For instance, in 1920, when silver was selling in the world's markets at \$1.38 an ounce, which is above the parity price of silver with gold in our own country, and in fact in all countries, the people of China and India were not selling silver, but were buying more than their customary quantities.

Our bankers and business men, and in fact our citizens generally, have commenced to understand the destructive effect upon our trade and commerce of the depreciation of the exchange value of the currencies of those countries that have gone off the gold standard. They do not seem to realize, however, that the silver currencies of China and of other countries, embracing over half of the people of the world, have depreciated 56 per cent since 1928. They do not seem to realize that this depreciation in the exchange value of such silver currencies is due to the depreciation of the price of silver.

In 1928 China could exchange two of her silver dollars for one of our dollars with which to purchase our products. To-day she must exchange 5 of her silver dollars for 1 of our gold dollars with which to buy our products. In December, 1928, the low price of silver was 57.5 cents an ounce. At the present time it is around 25 cents an ounce.

The effect on our exports to China since 1923 is definitely disclosed in the report of the Department of Commerce issued February 11 of this year. The report says:

"Compared with 1929, total imports showed a slump of 75 per cent and exports 60 per cent, while they were 34 and 43 per cent, respectively, below the average imports and exports for the years 1915 and 1919, inclusive."

The report further says:

"This decline shows the effects of prevailing economic conditions at home and abroad, of fluctuating exchange rates, and the reduced purchasing power of the masses in most oriental countries."

The statement "reduced purchasing power of the masses in most oriental countries" means, of course, purchasing power abroad—that is, purchasing power in countries of a higher money standard, such as ours, because the purchasing power of the masses of the orientals in their own countries has remained practically unchanged. In other words, a Chinaman receives the same amount of money for a day's labor or for his products today as he received in 1929. He buys as much in his own country with his money today as he could buy in 1929. It is only when he buys in foreign countries where the value of his money is measured by gold that his purchasing power has decreased.

We have suffered since 1928 from the depreciation of the silver currencies of China and other silver-using countries. We have suffered only since September, 1931, from the depreciation of currencies of other governments that were formerly on the gold standard. We will probably find it quite difficult to discover means to aid in the restoration of the depreciated currencies of those governments that went off the gold standard; but it is obvious to me that it will be quite simple for our Government successfully to aid in the restoration of the depreciated currencies of China and other silver-using countries.

The restoration of the exchange value of such currencies will restore our normal trade with those countries and greatly accelerate its increase. I need cite but one illustration in support of this assertion. It will be remembered that in November of 1931 silver suddenly rose in price from 26 cents an ounce to 36 cents an ounce in response to a general belief that our Government intended to take steps to restore the price of silver. As no action was taken by our Government, the price of silver immediately fell. Here is what the Department of Commerce says with regard to that incident. I quote from page 29 of the China Monthly Trade Report for December, 1931, issued by our Department of Commerce, as follows:

"The rapid rise in the price of silver during the earlier part of November brought the price in American raw cotton in local currency to still lower levels than it was previously and resulted in large sales of the American staple. Arrivals during the month are estimated to be larger than any previous month, and importers state that December arrivals will be still greater. Many Chinese mills are reported to have purchased or contracted stocks sufficient to last them for many months in the future. In certain instances it is believed that stocks sufficient for 2 years' operation have been contracted."

What the statement says with regard to "bringing to lower levels" does not mean that the price of cotton actually fell to lower levels, but that it was lower to the Chinese by reason of the increase in the exchange value of their currency.

It will also be observed that the Chinese, anticipating a rising market, laid in supplies of our product to meet their needs for many months. This, to my mind, and in the opinion of experts with whom I have conferred, leads to the conclusion that any action by our Government tending toward the restoration of the exchange value of silver currencies will start immediately large purchases in our country by peoples using silver currencies.

I call attention to the fact that this bill, like the bill heretofore introduced by me for the purchase of American silver at the market price of silver with silver certificates, approved by the Banking and Currency Committee and now pending in the Senate, will in no way disturb our gold-standard system, while accomplishing the restoration of the exchange value of the money of our customers in silver-using countries.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent at this point to introduce the bill which I have described and ask that it may be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be made.

The bill (S. 5636) to authorize payment of foreign debts in silver under certain limitations, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States is authorized to accept silver in amounts not to exceed in value in United States currency \$100,000,000 in payment of the whole or any part of any amount of principal or interest due from Great Britain or her dominions or dependencies on account of any indebtedness to our Government, such silver to be accepted at the market price in the United States as determined by the United States Treasury Department as of the date when the President shall notify such foreign government of such acceptance: *Provided*—

"(a) That such market price shall not at the time of such acceptance exceed the price of 45 cents an ounce, and (b) that such foreign government so making such tender shall, before the acceptance thereof by the President as herein authorized, agree and bind itself in a manner satisfactory to the President not to debase or melt up its own silver coins or permit the debasement or melting up of such silver coins except for the purpose of recoinage by such government or its dominions or dependencies for their circulation, during a period of five years from and after the acceptance by the President of such silver.

"(c) That the authority of the President to accept silver as herein authorized shall be limited to a period of not to exceed five years from the passage of this act.

"SEC. 2. The silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of the charges or deductions, if any, to be made; but such silver bullion shall not be counted as part of the silver bullion authorized or required to be purchased and coined under the provisions of existing law.

"SEC. 3. The silver accepted and received under the provisions of this act shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to be held, used, and disposed of as in this act provided.

"SEC. 4. The President shall cause silver certificates to be issued in denominations of \$1, to the total number of dollars for which such silver was accepted in payment of debts. Such silver certificates shall be used by the Treasurer of the United States in payment of any obligations of the United States.

"SEC. 5. The silver so accepted under this act shall be coined into standard silver dollars and subsidiary coins sufficient, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to meet any demands for redemption of such silver certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and such coin shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of such certificates on demand. The silver so obtained and deposited under this act, except so much thereof as is coined under the provisions of this act, shall be held in the

Treasury for the sole purpose of aiding in maintaining the parity of such certificates as provided in existing law. Any such certificates or reissued certificates, when presented at the Treasury, shall be redeemed in standard silver dollars, or in subsidiary silver coin, at the option of the holder of the certificates: *Provided*, That in the redemption of such silver certificates issued under this act, not to exceed one third of the coin required for such redemption may in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury be made in subsidiary coins, the balance to be made in standard silver dollars.

"Sec. 6. When any silver certificates issued under the provisions of this act are redeemed or received into the Treasury from any source whatsoever, and belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation; but nothing herein shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated certificates and the issue of other certificates of like denomination in their stead as provided by law.

"Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act."

THE LONG PLAN

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, on yesterday there were introduced in the House of Representatives two bills which I undertook to prepare. They were introduced by Representative MONTET, of Louisiana. One is a bill for the levying of a capital tax and the second is a bill to scale up the inheritance taxes to certain limitations. I ask that the bills may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The bills are as follows:

House Joint Resolution 43

Joint resolution to provide revenue for the promotion of the common welfare and the national defense, and for other purposes

Whereas there exists in the United States a condition of emergency growing out of the World War and its resultant load of bonded indebtedness on foreign nations, and the inability or refusal of certain nations to meet their obligations; and

Whereas there exists in the world today a general condition of economic upheaval and political unrest; and

Whereas all other available means for raising revenue have failed to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That in order to provide for the common defense, to finance the prosecution of war, to support the Army, and to maintain the Navy—

(a) There shall be levied, collected, and paid for the calendar year 1933 and each calendar year thereafter a capital tax, computed as provided in subsection (c) of this section, upon the net capital of every individual, resident or nonresident.

(b) The tax provided for in this section shall apply to net capital as computed in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this resolution; but in the case of a nonresident individual not a citizen of the United States, shall apply only to the net capital computed on capital located within the United States.

(c) The tax referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall be as follows:

There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net capital of every individual a capital tax as follows:

Upon a net capital of \$1,000,000 there shall be no capital tax; upon a net capital in excess of \$1,000,000 and not in excess of \$2,000,000, 1 percent of such excess.

\$10,000 upon a net capital of \$2,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$2,000,000 and not in excess of \$3,000,000, 2 percent in addition of such excess.

\$30,000 upon a net capital of \$3,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$3,000,000 and not in excess of \$4,000,000, 3 percent in addition of such excess.

\$60,000 upon a net capital of \$4,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$4,000,000 and not in excess of \$5,000,000, 4 percent in addition of such excess.

\$100,000 upon a net capital of \$5,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$5,000,000 and not in excess of \$6,000,000, 5 percent in addition of such excess.

\$150,000 upon a net capital of \$6,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$6,000,000 and not in excess of \$7,000,000, 6 percent in addition of such excess.

\$210,000 upon a net capital of \$7,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$7,000,000 and not in excess of \$8,000,000, 7 percent in addition of such excess.

\$280,000 upon a net capital of \$8,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$8,000,000 and not in excess of \$9,000,000, 8 percent in addition of such excess.

\$360,000 upon a net capital of \$9,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$9,000,000 and not in excess of \$10,000,000, 9 percent in addition of such excess.

\$450,000 upon a net capital of \$10,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$10,000,000 and not in excess of \$20,000,000, 10 percent in addition of such excess.

\$1,450,000 upon a net capital of \$20,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$20,000,000 and not in excess of \$30,000,000, 20 percent in addition of such excess.

\$3,450,000 upon a net capital of \$30,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$30,000,000 and not in excess of \$40,000,000, 30 percent in addition of such excess.

\$6,450,000 upon a net capital of \$40,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$40,000,000 and not in excess of \$50,000,000, 40 percent in addition of such excess.

\$10,450,000 upon a net capital of \$50,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$50,000,000 and not in excess of \$60,000,000, 50 percent in addition of such excess.

\$15,450,000 upon a net capital of \$60,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$60,000,000 and not in excess of \$70,000,000, 60 percent in addition of such excess.

\$21,450,000 upon a net capital of \$70,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$70,000,000 and not in excess of \$80,000,000, 70 percent in addition of such excess.

\$28,450,000 upon a net capital of \$80,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$80,000,000 and not in excess of \$90,000,000, 80 percent in addition of such excess.

\$36,450,000 upon a net capital of \$90,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$90,000,000 and not in excess of \$100,000,000, 90 percent in addition of such excess.

\$45,450,000 upon a net capital of \$100,000,000; and upon a net capital in excess of \$100,000,000, 100 percent in addition of such excess.

SEC. 2. The term "net capital" as used in this resolution means the total value of all property—whether real or personal, tangible or intangible—owned by the individual at the close of the calendar year, less the amount of any indebtedness outstanding on such date.

SEC. 3. (a) Any individual having a net capital for the calendar year of \$1,000,000, or over, shall make a return under oath in duplicate. Such return shall set forth (1) a detailed report of all items of property owned by the person making the return at the close of the calendar year and a statement of their value; (2) the items of indebtedness claimed and allowable as deductions; and (3) such further information as may be required by regulations made pursuant to law.

(b) The return shall be filed on or before the 15th day of March following the close of the calendar year with the collector for the district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the return, or if he has no legal residence or principal place of business in the United States, then with the collector at Baltimore, Md.

(c) Any person required under the foregoing provisions of this resolution to pay any tax, or required by law or regulations made under authority thereof to make a return, keep any records, or supply any information for the purposes of the computation, assessment, or collection of any tax imposed by such provisions, who willfully fails to pay such tax, make such return, keep such records, or supply such information, at the time or times required by law or regulations, or any person who attempts by any device whatsoever to avoid liability for any tax imposed by this resolution while retaining control of his property, shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 and imprisoned for not more than two years.

SEC. 4. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to make and publish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. Section 502 of the revenue act of 1932 is amended by striking out the last paragraph thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraphs:

"\$2,312,125 upon net gifts of \$10,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$10,000,000 and not in excess of \$20,000,000, 37½ percent in addition of such excess.

"\$6,062,125 upon net gifts of \$20,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$20,000,000 and not in excess of \$30,000,000, 40 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$10,062,125 upon net gifts of \$30,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$30,000,000 and not in excess of \$40,000,000, 45 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$14,562,125 upon net gifts of \$40,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$40,000,000 and not in excess of \$50,000,000, 50 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$19,562,125 upon net gifts of \$50,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$50,000,000 and not in excess of \$60,000,000, 55 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$25,062,125 upon net gifts of \$60,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$60,000,000 and not in excess of \$70,000,000, 60 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$31,062,125 upon net gifts of \$70,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$70,000,000 and not in excess of \$80,000,000, 70 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$38,062,125 upon net gifts of \$80,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$80,000,000 and not in excess of \$90,000,000, 80 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$46,062,125 upon net gifts of \$90,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$90,000,000 and not in excess of \$100,000,000, 90 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$55,062,125 upon net gifts of \$100,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$100,000,000, 100 percent in addition of such excess."

SEC. 6. This resolution shall take effect as of January 1, 1933.

H.R. 1694

A bill to amend the revenue act of 1932 with a view to decentralizing wealth in the United States

That subsection (a) of section 12 of the revenue act of 1932 is amended by striking out the last five paragraphs thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraphs:

"\$120,960 upon net incomes of \$300,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$300,000 and not in excess of \$400,000, 55 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$175,960 upon net incomes of \$400,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$400,000 and not in excess of \$500,000, 60 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$235,960 upon net incomes of \$500,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$500,000 and not in excess of \$600,000, 65 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$300,960 upon net incomes of \$600,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$600,000 and not in excess of \$700,000, 70 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$370,960 upon net incomes of \$700,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$700,000 and not in excess of \$800,000, 75 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$445,960 upon net incomes of \$800,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$800,000 and not in excess of \$900,000, 80 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$525,960 upon net incomes of \$900,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$900,000 and not in excess of \$1,000,000, 90 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$615,960 upon net incomes of \$1,000,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$1,000,000, 100 percent in addition of such excess."

Sec. 2. Subsection (b) of section 401 of such act is amended by striking out the last paragraph thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraphs:

"\$3,116,000 upon net estates of \$10,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$10,000,000 and not in excess of \$12,500,000, 45 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$4,241,000 upon net estates of \$12,500,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$12,500,000 and not in excess of \$15,000,000, 50 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$5,491,000 upon net estates of \$15,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$15,000,000 and not in excess of \$17,500,000, 55 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$6,866,000 upon net estates of \$17,500,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$17,500,000 and not in excess of \$20,000,000, 60 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$8,366,000 upon net estates of \$20,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$20,000,000 and not in excess of \$22,500,000, 65 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$9,991,000 upon net estates of \$22,500,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$22,500,000 and not in excess of \$25,000,000, 70 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$11,741,000 upon net estates of \$25,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$25,000,000 and not in excess of \$27,500,000, 75 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$13,616,000 upon net estates of \$27,500,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$27,500,000 and not in excess of \$30,000,000, 80 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$15,616,000 upon net estates of \$30,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$30,000,000 and not in excess of \$32,500,000, 85 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$17,741,000 upon net estates of \$32,500,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$32,500,000 and not in excess of \$35,000,000, 90 percent in addition of such excess.

"\$19,991,000 upon net estates of \$35,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$35,000,000, 95 percent in addition of such excess."

In addition there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the transfer to any beneficiary of the decedent a tax equal to 100 percent of the value of his beneficial interest in excess of \$5,000,000, less any State death taxes imposed in respect of such interest, such tax to be paid by the executor of the decedent and to be subject to all applicable provisions of law relating to other taxes imposed by this section.

EXPENSES OF IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, on yesterday I introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 5, proposing to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to pay the expenses of the impeachment trial. I find that precedent is quite strong, and I respect it, that possibly such a resolution, while permissible under the Constitution, usually is introduced in the House. I have consulted with members of the committee, and they advise me that I should introduce a Senate resolution to appropriate the same sum of money from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate. Taking their advice, I withdraw Senate Joint Resolution 5 and ask permission to introduce a Senate resolution, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

There being no objection, the resolution (S.Res. 14) was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That not to exceed \$5,000 is authorized to be expended from the appropriation for miscellaneous items, contingent expenses of the Senate, for the fiscal year 1932, to defray the expenses of the Senate in the impeachment trial of Harold Louderback.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA

Mr. BORAH submitted the following resolution (S.Res. 15), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States favors the recognition of the present Soviet Government of Russia.

OBSERVANCE OF MOTHER'S DAY

Mr. COPELAND submitted the following resolution (S.Res. 16), which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

Whereas by House Joint Resolution No. 263, approved and signed by President Wilson May 8, 1914, the second Sunday in May of each year has been designated as Mother's Day for the expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country; and

Whereas there are throughout our land today an unprecedentedly large number of mothers and dependent children who, because of unemployment or loss of their breadearners, are lacking many of the necessities of life: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon our citizens to express, on Mother's Day this year, our love and reverence for motherhood—

(a) By the customary display of the United States flag on all Government buildings, homes, and other suitable places;

(b) By the usual tokens and messages of affection to our mothers; and

(c) By making contributions, in honor of our mothers, through our churches or other fraternal and welfare agencies, for the relief and welfare of such mothers and children as may be in need of the necessities of life.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES (H.DOC. NO. 2)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the message, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Nation is deeply gratified by the immediate response given yesterday by the Congress to the necessity for drastic action to restore and improve our banking system. A like necessity exists with respect to the finances of the Government itself, which requires equally courageous, frank, and prompt action.

For 3 long years the Federal Government has been on the road toward bankruptcy.

For the fiscal year 1931 the deficit was \$462,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1932 it was \$2,472,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1933 it will probably exceed \$1,200,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1934, based on the appropriation bills passed by the last Congress and the estimated revenues, the deficit will probably exceed \$1,000,000,000 unless immediate action is taken.

Thus we shall have piled up an accumulated deficit of \$5,000,000,000.

With the utmost seriousness I point out to the Congress the profound effect of this fact upon our national economy. It has contributed to the recent collapse of our banking structure. It has accentuated the stagnation of the economic life of our people. It has added to the ranks of the unemployed. Our Government's house is not in order and for many reasons no effective action has been taken to restore it to order.

Upon the unimpaired credit of the United States Government rest the safety of deposits, the security of insurance policies, the activity of industrial enterprises, the value of our agricultural products, and the availability of employment. The credit of the United States Government definitely affects these fundamental human values. It, therefore, becomes our first concern to make secure the foundation. National recovery depends upon it.

Too often in recent history liberal governments have been wrecked on rocks of loose fiscal policy. We must avoid this danger.

It is too late for a leisurely approach to this problem. We must not wait to act several months hence. The emergency is accentuated by the necessity of meeting great refunding operations this spring.

We must move with a direct and resolute purpose now. The Members of the Congress and I are pledged to immediate economy.

I am, therefore, assuming that you and I are in complete agreement as to the urgent necessity, and my constitutional duty is to advise you as to the methods for obtaining drastic retrenchment at this time.

I am not speaking to you in general terms. I am pointing out a definite road.

The last Congress enacted legislation relating to the reorganization and elimination of executive agencies, but the economies thus to be effected are small when viewed in the light of the great deficit for the next fiscal year. They will not meet the pressing needs of our credit situation. Provision for additional saving is essential, and therefore I am asking the Congress today for new legislation laying down broad principles for the granting of pensions and other veteran benefits and giving to the Executive the authority to prescribe the administrative details. We are unanimous in upholding the duty of the Government to care for those who suffer in its defense and for their widows and orphans. The application, however, of this great principle to large numbers of people involves complications—so great that it is almost impossible to draw legislation with sufficient flexibility to provide substantial justice in varying situations. The proposed legislation states the principles and, limited by them, permits the Executive to draw the lines of differentiation necessary to justice.

In accord with the same purpose of substantial justice, I request also the enactment of legislation relating to the salaries of civil and military employees of the Government. This would repeal the existing furlough plan, substituting therefor a general principle and authorizing the Executive to make application of this principle. The proper legislative function is to fix the amount of expenditure, the means by which it is to be raised, and the general principles under which the expenditures are to be made. The details of expenditure, particularly in view of the great present emergency, can be more wisely and equitably administered through the Executive. The flexibility of the measures which I am proposing is not only practical but proceeds along the road of constitutional government.

Such economies which can be made will, it is true, affect some of our citizens, but the failure to make them will affect all of our citizens. The very stability of our Government itself is concerned and when that is concerned the benefits of some must be subordinated to the needs of all.

When a great danger threatens our basic security it is my duty to advise the Congress of the way to preserve it. In so doing I must be fair not only to the few but to the many. It is in this spirit that I appeal to you. If the Congress chooses to vest me with this responsibility it will be exercised in a spirit of justice to all, of sympathy to those who are in need, and of maintaining inviolate the basic welfare of the United States.

I ask that this legislation go into effect at once without even waiting for the beginning of the next fiscal year. I give you assurance that if this is done there is reasonable prospect that within a year the income of the Government will be sufficient to cover the expenditures of the Government.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 10, 1933.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message of the President will be printed and lie on the table.

BILLS WHICH FAILED OF PRESIDENTIAL SIGNATURE

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I ask the attention of Senators to a matter pertaining to some details respecting bills which were passed but which failed to reach the President in time for his signature on the 4th of March.

On Friday, March 3, the Senate received from the House of Representatives nine Senate bills which had been passed by that body with amendments, the numbers and titles of the said bills being as follows:

- S. 1067. An act for the relief of Agnes M. Angle;
- S. 1978. An act for the relief of Daisy Anderson;
- S. 2862. An act for the relief of W. H. Hendrickson;
- S. 2941. An act for the relief of the Holy Family Hospital, St. Ignatius, Mont.;
- S. 3443. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a right of way to the Alameda Belt Line across the Benton Field Military Reservation, Alameda, Calif.;
- S. 3592. An act confirming the claim of Francis R. Sanchez, and for other purposes;
- S. 4909. An act for the relief of A. Y. Martin;
- S. 5382. An act providing for an exchange of lands between the Colonial Realty Co. and the United States, and for other purposes; and
- S. 5537. An act to convey certain land in the county of Los Angeles, State of California.

The amendments of the House to the said bills were laid before the Senate and in each case concurred in. The House was notified of this action, and the bills were promptly enrolled by the Secretary of the Senate and delivered to the Committee on Enrolled Bills of the House of Representatives at 1:10 p.m. Friday for the signature of the Speaker of the House. For some reason the bills were not received by the Senate for the signature of the Vice President until about 3 minutes before 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 4th instant, just before the hour of final adjournment, and therefore could not be presented to the President in time for action thereon.

These bills are ready for reintroduction in the Senate in the exact form in which they were passed by the two Houses and signed by the presiding officers of the two bodies.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that these bills may be introduced and that they be considered and acted upon by the Senate at this time. I present the bills in the names of the Senators who introduced them originally.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I merely wish to ask a question. Does the list of bills mentioned by the Senator from Arkansas include all those which were duly passed and signed by the presiding officers of the two bodies but failed to be signed by the President?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; the list includes all the bills that failed because of the lack of time to be signed by the President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas? The Chair hears none, and the bills referred to by him will be considered as having been introduced by the Senators whose names are indicated following the number of each bill, and will be acted upon in order.

AGNES M. ANGLE

The bill (S. 148) (introduced by Mr. MCGILL) for the relief of Agnes M. Angle was read twice, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine, in the same manner and to the same extent as if application for the benefit of the employees' compensation act had been made within the 1-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof, the claim of Agnes M. Angle on account of disability due to tuberculosis if contracted at Wichita, Kans., while employed in the service of the United States as a stenographer in the office of the United States Veterans' Bureau in 1921: *Provided,* That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

DAISY ANDERSON

The bill (S. 149) (introduced by Mr. SHEPPARD) for the relief of Daisy Anderson was read twice, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and deter-

mine, in the same manner and to the same extent as if application for the benefits of the employees' compensation act had been made within the 1-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof, the claim of Daisy Anderson on account of disability due to tuberculosis, if contracted while employed in the service of the United States as a nurse in the United States Marine hospitals: *Provided*, That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

W. H. HENDRICKSON

The bill (S. 150) (introduced by Mr. KING) for the relief of W. H. Hendrickson was read twice, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. H. Hendrickson, of Salt Lake City, Utah, the sum of \$175 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States arising out of the sale of a Ford truck to him by the prohibition administrator on June 7, 1930, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

HOLY FAMILY HOSPITAL, ST. IGNATIUS, MONT.

The bill (S. 151) (introduced by Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas for Mr. WHEELER) for the relief of the Holy Family Hospital, St. Ignatius, Mont., was read twice, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Holy Family Hospital, St. Ignatius, Mont., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$8,825.66, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for the care by such hospital of persons admitted thereto under authority of the Flathead Indian Agency, State of Montana, prior to and including November 30, 1931: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

RIGHT OF WAY TO ALAMEDA BELT LINE

The bill (S. 152) (introduced by Mr. JOHNSON) to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a right of way to the Alameda Belt Line across the Benton Field Military Reservation, Alameda, Calif., was read twice, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to grant to the Alameda Belt Line, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, its successors and assigns, a permanent right of way, in such location and under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Secretary of War, over and across the Benton Field Military Reservation, Alameda, Calif., for railroad purposes, with full power to locate, construct, and operate railroad tracks, together with necessary spurs and sidings and other railroad appurtenances, appendages, and adjuncts: *Provided*, That the land shall not be used for other than railroad purposes, and when the property shall cease to be so used it shall revert to the United States: *Provided further*, That the right to compel the removal of said railroad tracks and appurtenances is hereby reserved in the Secretary of War, whenever he may determine the interests of the Government require, and which said removal is to be without expense to the Government, as a condition of this grant.

LAND IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIF.

The bill (S. 153) (introduced by Mr. JOHNSON) to convey certain land in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, was read twice, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Whereas on or about the 22d day of August, 1921, the county of Los Angeles, State of California, conveyed to the United States of America the hereinafter-described tract of land for the use of the War or Navy Departments; and

Whereas the county of Los Angeles, in the State of California, purchased said property for the purpose of making said conveyance at a total sum of \$148,655, of which amount the United States of America contributed \$55,655 and the county of Los Angeles contributed the sum of \$93,000; and

Whereas the United States of America has ceased to use said property, or any part thereof, for military, or naval, or other pur-

poses, and the same is now and for some time has been idle: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to convey to the county of Los Angeles the hereinafter-described land, exclusive of such structures thereon which may be designated by the Secretary of War for retention by the War Department with a view to their eventual removal from the premises, to be used for public-park, playground, and recreation purposes only, on condition that should the land not be used for that purpose it shall revert to the United States: *Provided, however*, That the county of Los Angeles, State of California, pay to the United States of America the sum of \$55,655, the amount originally paid by the Government on the purchase price of said property, which property is particularly described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with all buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of Arcadia, county of Los Angeles, and State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Lot 4 of tract numbered 949 as delineated upon the map of said tract recorded in book 17 of maps, at page 13, records of Los Angeles County, and lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 of tract numbered 2409 as delineated upon the map of said tract, recorded in book 23 of maps, at page 23, records of Los Angeles County. The land intended to be conveyed by this deed is bounded on the north by Falling Leaf Avenue, on the east of Santa Anita Avenue, on the south by Huntington Drive, and by land now owned by Clara Baldwin Stocker, and on the west by the rights of way of Pacific Electric Railroad Co. and Southern Pacific Railroad Co., and being all of the land claimed or owned by the grantor within the exterior bounds of Arcadia Balloon Field.

Sec. 2. That the amount received from the county of Los Angeles, State of California, for the land above described shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

The preamble was agreed to.

FRANCIS R. SANCHEZ

The bill (S. 154) (introduced by Mr. FLETCHER) confirming the claim of Francis R. Sanchez, and for other purposes, was read twice, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of Francis R. Sanchez for lands described as sections 33 and 34, township 6 south, range 18 east, and as section 5, township 7 south, range 18 east, Tallahassee meridian, Florida, embracing 4,000 acres as shown on plats of survey approved May 27, 1841, contained in report no. 2 as claim no. 25, of the commissioners of the district of east Florida (American State Papers, Duff Green edition, vol. 3, p. 643), communicated to Congress by the Treasury Department, May 20, 1824, be, and the same is hereby, approved and confirmed to the equitable owners of the equitable title thereto and to their respective heirs and assigns forever: *Provided*, That this act shall amount only to a relinquishment of any title that the United States has, or is supposed to have, in and to any of said lands, and shall not be construed to abridge, impair, injure, prejudice, divert, or affect in any manner whatsoever any valid right, title, or interest of any person or body corporate whatever heretofore acquired based on a patent issued by the United States.

A. Y. MARTIN

The bill (S. 155) (introduced by Mr. BARKLEY) for the relief of A. Y. Martin was read twice, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to settle and certify for payment to A. Y. Martin, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$980, as in full for services rendered as a de facto United States Commissioner at Paducah, Ky., from December 8, 1930, to August 5, 1931.

COLONIAL REALTY CO.—EXCHANGE OF LANDS

The bill (S. 156) (introduced by Mr. McNARY) providing for an exchange of lands between the Colonial Realty Co. and the United States, and for other purposes, was read twice, considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon execution and delivery by the Colonial Realty Co. of a deed conveying to the United States, title in fee, free of incumbrance, to approximately 1,420 acres of seeped and unproductive lands, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, in sections 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, and 34, township 39 south, and section 3 of township 40 south, range 9 east, Willamette meridian, Oregon, Klamath project, or to such portion thereof as said company may elect so to convey, the said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to issue a patent to the Colonial Realty Co., conveying to said company title to approximately an equivalent amount of public lands on the Tule Lake division of the Klamath project in Oregon-California to be selected and designated by said company from available lands in that division: *Provided*, That in order to avoid the expense of

additional surveys, and since many of the tracts to be conveyed to the United States are designated as lots by public-land surveys and for this reason the subdivisions contain areas both less than and in excess of legal subdivision, the areas conveyed to the Government and the areas patented by the Government need be only approximately of the same acreage: *Provided further*, That should any legal subdivision of the lands herein described consist of more than 50 percent of unproductive land the whole subdivision may, at the option of said company, be conveyed to the United States, with the right of exchange of an equivalent area as herein authorized.

Sec. 2. The water-right charges payable by said company or its successor on the Tule Lake lands patented pursuant to this act shall be the same as those fixed for similar lands in that district and shall be subject to payment in the same manner.

PROTECTION OF STATE BANKS

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I have heard much said around the Senate this morning to the effect that Senators have begun to realize that the law which we passed yesterday should have included some provision for the protection of State banks. If that kind of an idea has now sufficiently percolated, it seems to me that we ought to provide a means, perhaps by the adoption of a resolution, to protect State banks. I am informed by the President pro tempore of the Senate that we could by resolution correct that situation. So I wish to bring it to the attention of the Senate. I do not know how many Senators have had changes of heart, and I do not know whether or not it is the administrative purpose to take the action I have indicated; but so many Senators have spoken to me this morning and expressed themselves as feeling that we should of necessity correct this situation, and having noticed something to that effect in the public press, I was hoping that when we adjourn or recess today, in cooperation with the House, Senators may bear the subject in mind, if possible, so that we may make such an amendment if it be considered necessary by enough Members of the Senate who now want to support it.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, just a moment.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. I inquire of the Senator from Arkansas what business will be before the Senate tomorrow?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I understand it is contemplated that the Chief Executive will send to the Senate another message in writing tomorrow.

Mr. McNARY. Has the Senator from Arkansas introduced any bill today?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have not as yet done so. I will ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, out of order, if I find it desirable and necessary, to introduce a bill relating to the President's message of this morning at any hour during the present calendar day and ask that it may be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, just a moment. If that consent shall be given, the Senator will introduce the bill probably during the day and have it referred to the Finance Committee?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes; if the drafting of the measure shall have been completed.

Mr. McNARY. And the committee will consider it at its own convenience some time later?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Arkansas if he expects to have immediate action on any bill he shall introduce along the lines of the President's message?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. My purpose is to have such bill go to the Committee on Finance for consideration by that committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. But not like the bill which was passed yesterday after merely 3 or 4 hours' consideration? I want to find out if it is to go over until next week.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I expect the bill to be considered to the extent that the committee finds it necessary to consider it, and I will say to the Senator from Indiana that I do not understand that there is any such emergency respecting this bill as we all believed to be the case with the bill that we passed yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas? The Chair hears none.

(The bill subsequently introduced by Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, numbered S. 233, and referred to the Committee on Finance, appears under the heading "Bills and Joint Resolutions Introduced.")

RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Saturday, March 11, 1933, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1933

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful Heavenly Father, once more in the dispensation of Thy providence we are met, and we turn to Thee with our grateful hearts. Thou dost shield us in the day of temptation, Thou dost succor us in the hour of trial, and Thou wilt go with us all the way. O renew our wills, blend them with Thine, and dispel the shades of error. Fill our souls with high visions, convictions, and ambitions; be a compelling force in our intellects, our consciences, and in our affections. Blessed Lord God, pierce the clouds and let Thy rainbow span Thy throne. O touch and kindle every faculty of our beings as with simple diligence, quiet perseverance, and unyielding determination we approach our tasks. With an unfaltering trust in Thee may we move forward. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

BANKING CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO

Mr. IGLESIAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD cablegrams I received from Puerto Rico regarding the banking condition there.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The cablegrams are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 7, 1933.

This attached message for you is contained in a radiogram received by this Bureau from the Governor of Puerto Rico dated March 6, 1933.

CHIEF, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.
[Message]

For Hon. SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

I have today radioed General Parker, as follows: "In any legislation granting extraordinary powers to the President or to the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with banks, please ask to have included the same powers over all banks in Puerto Rico, not just national banks. There is only one national bank operating here. There are 2 Canadian banks and 3 local banks of importance."

CABLE FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN, P.R., March 6, 1933.

Hon. SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,
Commissioner Resident in Washington,
Washington, D.C.:

Banking moratorium has injured in such a way banks' interests of island that it is indispensable Congress gives the same protection to them that will give to all national banks. Peculiar situ-

ation local banks in unequal competition with foreign banks demands special legislation conferring powers to Puerto Rican Legislature to adopt whatever measures be convenient in accordance with needs of the island and the laws which Congress may enact to overcome this crisis. We beg immediate action for reason seriousness problem. All the economic activities of this island have stopped.

R. MARTINEZ NADAL,
President of Senate.
MIGUEL A. GARCIA MENDEZ,
Speaker House of Representatives.

SAN JUAN, P.R., March 9, 1933.

HON. SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,
Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

The Senate of Puerto Rico has decided to request that you exercise all efforts to the effect that the Federal banking emergency legislation which may be approved by the Congress of the United States be extended to Puerto Rico, but that our legislature be empowered to adapt same in case it deems necessary to our local needs.

RAFAEL MARTINEZ NADAL,
President of the Senate of Puerto Rico.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications:

MARCH 9, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is herewith transmitted letter received by this office from Hon. L. W. DOUGLAS, a Representative elect from the State of Arizona.

Yours very truly,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

MARCH 3, 1933.

HON. SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk House of Representatives, Seventy-third Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. TRIMBLE: It is with deep regret that I submit my resignation as a Member of the Seventy-third Congress, to take effect at noon on March 4, 1933.

Very respectfully yours,

L. W. DOUGLAS.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Representative-elect RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

ECONOMIES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE (H.DOC. NO. 2)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Nation is deeply gratified by the immediate response given yesterday by the Congress to the necessity for drastic action to restore and improve our banking system. A like necessity exists with respect to the finances of the Government itself which requires equally courageous, frank, and prompt action.

For 3 long years the Federal Government has been on the road toward bankruptcy.

For the fiscal year 1931 the deficit was \$462,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1932 it was \$2,472,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1933 it will probably exceed \$1,200,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1934, based on the appropriation bills passed by the last Congress and the estimated revenues, the deficit will probably exceed \$1,000,000,000 unless immediate action is taken.

Thus we shall have piled up an accumulated deficit of \$5,000,000,000.

With the utmost seriousness I point out to the Congress the profound effect of this fact upon our national economy. It has contributed to the recent collapse of our banking

structure. It has accentuated the stagnation of the economic life of our people. It has added to the ranks of the unemployed. Our Government's house is not in order, and for many reasons no effective action has been taken to restore it to order.

Upon the unimpaired credit of the United States Government rest the safety of deposits, the security of insurance policies, the activity of industrial enterprises, the value of our agricultural products, and the availability of employment. The credit of the United States Government definitely affects these fundamental human values. It therefore becomes our first concern to make secure the foundation. National recovery depends upon it.

Too often in recent history liberal governments have been wrecked on rocks of loose fiscal policy. We must avoid this danger.

It is too late for a leisurely approach to this problem. We must not wait to act several months hence. The emergency is accentuated by the necessity of meeting great refunding operations this spring.

We must move with a direct and resolute purpose now. The Members of the Congress and I are pledged to immediate economy.

I am therefore assuming that you and I are in complete agreement as to the urgent necessity, and my constitutional duty is to advise you as to the methods for obtaining drastic retrenchment at this time.

I am not speaking to you in general terms. I am pointing out a definite road.

The last Congress enacted legislation relating to the reorganization and elimination of executive agencies, but the economies thus to be effected are small when viewed in the light of the great deficit for the next fiscal year. They will not meet the pressing needs of our credit situation. Provision for additional saving is essential, and therefore I am asking the Congress today for new legislation laying down broad principles for the granting of pensions and other veteran benefits, and giving to the Executive the authority to prescribe the administrative details. We are unanimous in upholding the duty of the Government to care for those who suffer in its defense and for their widows and orphans. The application, however, of this great principle to large numbers of people involves complications so great that it is almost impossible to draw legislation with sufficient flexibility to provide substantial justice in varying situations. The proposed legislation states the principles and, limited by them, permits the Executive to draw the lines of differentiation necessary to justice.

In accord with the same purpose of substantial justice I request also the enactment of legislation relating to the salaries of civil and military employees of the Government. This would repeal the existing furlough plan, substituting therefor a general principle and authorizing the Executive to make application of this principle. The proper legislative function is to fix the amount of expenditure, the means by which it is to be raised, and the general principles under which the expenditures are to be made. The details of expenditure, particularly in view of the great present emergency, can be more wisely and equitably administered through the Executive. The flexibility of the measures which I am proposing is not only practical but proceeds along the road of constitutional government.

Such economies which can be made will, it is true, affect some of our citizens; but the failure to make them will affect all of our citizens. The very stability of our Government itself is concerned, and when that is concerned the benefits of some must be subordinated to the needs of all.

When a great danger threatens our basic security it is my duty to advise the Congress of the way to preserve it. In so doing I must be fair not only to the few but to the many. It is in this spirit that I appeal to you. If the Congress chooses to vest me with this responsibility, it will be exercised in a spirit of justice to all, of sympathy to those who are in need, and of maintaining inviolate the basic welfare of the United States.

I ask that this legislation go into effect at once without even waiting for the beginning of the next fiscal year. I give you assurance that if this is done there is reasonable prospect that within a year the income of the Government will be sufficient to cover the expenditures of the Government.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 10, 1933.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 28

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a select committee of five Members of the House of Representatives, to be known as the Economy Committee, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the subject matter contained in the message of the President of the United States of March 10, 1933. The said committee is hereby empowered to sit and act during the session or recess of Congress or of either House thereof. Said Economy Committee is hereby authorized to report to the House at any time, by bill or otherwise, its recommendations upon any matters covered by this resolution; and any bills so reported shall be placed upon the calendar and have a privileged status.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution for the reason that we have no standing committees at the present time, and it is necessary, of course, that any bill upon this subject be referred to a committee. So that we may have quick action without going through the long process of waiting until the formation or naming of our standing committees, it seemed to some of us that this is the best way to bring that about. This provides for a special committee to be appointed for the special purpose of considering the message and reporting to the House a bill or bills which, in the judgment of the committee, will meet the situation.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Does this legislation contemplated include veterans of all wars?

Mr. BYRNS. That has to be measured, of course, by the four corners of the President's message. What this committee may do will be limited, of course, to the recommendations of the message, because the committee will be appointed to consider the message and for no other purpose.

Mr. RANKIN. If this legislation applies only to World War veterans, I submit that it ought to be referred to the World War Veterans' Committee. Of course, we have no jurisdiction of legislation touching pensions or compensation of Spanish-American War veterans or Civil War veterans and their widows and orphans. If it is going to include World War veterans alone, it ought to be referred to the World War Veterans' Committee, a standing committee of the House, which could be organized very easily.

Mr. BYRNS. As I understand it, the message itself is very broad and applies to all wars. The message not only relates to veterans of all wars but also relates to the salaries of employees of the Government. It is a double-barreled message, if I may use the term. Therefore I do not think the message would come within the jurisdiction of the gentleman's committee, or any other standing committee that is to be appointed, unless it be the committee of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Tennessee is the leader of the majority of this Congress. I want to know when this legislation comes back whether or not it will be considered under the general rules of the House, so that we may debate the question and offer such amendments as the Membership may deem necessary.

Mr. BYRNS. I confess I am unable to advise the gentleman at this time. I take it that that will be left, in a certain sense, to the discretion of the committee which will be appointed. After all, a majority of the House will have a right to control the method by which this bill will be considered, because a majority can always do as it pleases. I assume the House can exercise its authority when that matter comes up.

Mr. RANKIN. I am just as anxious as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS], or any other man in this House, to assist the President in carrying out his program, but there have been a great many attacks on the disabled veterans of the World War, in the press and elsewhere, which, in my opinion, are unjust. They should not be made the "goats" of this depression [applause], and I, for one, am not willing for them to be made such. I am not going to object—I could not object effectively if I wanted to—to the creation of this committee. I think, however, it ought to be at least a committee of 15 or 21. They should go into this subject and hold hearings. They should go into it as carefully as if the legislation were referred to one of the regular committees of the House. This is a very deep subject. After having served on the Veterans' Committee for 8 years, I can say frankly that I do not believe there are five men in this House who can learn all about this veterans' legislation within the time I understand it is expected this measure will be brought to the floor of the House.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM. I wish to suggest to our distinguished leader that the subject of the President's message is an administration policy. With all deference to our good friends on the other side of the aisle who so splendidly cooperated with us yesterday, undoubtedly the question presented today in this message involves a broad, deep question of policy, which, after all, the American people are looking to President Roosevelt and the Democratic leadership of this House to handle. [Applause.]

I want to respectfully suggest to our leader that after the adoption of his resolution providing for the appointment of this committee, he then take this whole matter of the President's message into our family caucus, and let us very frankly and freely consider it and discuss it, and when we come out of there, come out with a single mind and a single voice to back up the administration in whatever appears to be the proper thing to do. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS. I may say to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] that I had already discussed the matter of a caucus with several gentlemen. I had no opportunity to talk with more than three or four, and it was in my mind, if it appeared agreeable to the Membership upon this side, to ask that a caucus might be held on tomorrow immediately after the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of considering any bill that might be reported, provided the committee had acted by that time.

Mr. WOODRUM. If the gentleman will permit, does the gentleman not think that probably some difficulties might be obviated and some help achieved by a discussion of this matter in caucus before any committee formulates a bill, and give the Members of this House an opportunity to express themselves, and our leadership an opportunity to gage the temper of the House?

Mr. BYRNS. That is entirely possible. I not only have no objection to a caucus but I favor one, because I have always believed in party conferences.

Mr. WOODRUM. Why not do it this afternoon?

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BRITTEN. Is it possible for the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle to align themselves into a caucus now?

The SPEAKER. That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BYRNS. To allay any fears which the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] may have with reference to how broad this message is, I wish to say that since the gentleman first submitted his inquiry I have examined more minutely the message of the President. I do not think there is any question about the fact that his message covers veterans of all wars.

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman's resolution provide for this committee's holding hearings?

Mr. BYRNS. Oh, that is up to the committee. It provides for an investigation and report.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Tennessee is willing, then, for us to have a caucus and discuss this matter in caucus before we finally pass on this legislation?

Mr. BYRNS. More than that, I am very anxious that you shall have one.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with the gentleman on that.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask the gentleman whether or not the jurisdiction of this committee is confined to legislation that is sent it by the President?

Mr. BYRNS. In this message?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. Is this committee to have any initiative of its own to present legislation other than that which is framed and sent to it by the President?

Mr. BYRNS. No; because we have standing committees to handle all other matters.

Mr. BLANTON. Its jurisdiction, then, is limited to specific measures sent it by the President of the United States.

Mr. BYRNS. Precisely.

Mr. BLANTON. I am in favor of such a committee. In this crucial hour the President of the United States is our Commander in Chief, and the people of our Nation are looking to him to guide us, and during this crisis it is the duty of every loyal American to obey his orders. Without such a committee it would be impossible for the President to launch and put into effect his economic policies. Our national Budget must be balanced. It must be kept balanced. Neither the House nor Senate can balance it. We have tried to do it and failed. I confidently believe in the ability and courage of our President to put us back on a sound financial basis. When the crisis is a thing of the past, then we can resume all powers which we are now temporarily transferring to the President.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. If I understand the gentleman rightly, I hope he is not making any commitment to hold a caucus before the committee has its legislation.

Mr. BYRNS. No; I did not.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I believe that would be a futile thing.

Mr. BYRNS. I did not make any commitment of that kind, but I did say that I was anxious that a caucus should be held, because I am anxious that everybody who is eligible for that caucus shall have an opportunity to be heard on the subject and to express himself.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. For a question.

Mr. CONNERY. I agree with what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has said, that a lot of trouble would be obviated if we could have a caucus before bringing in a bill.

Mr. BYRNS. That may be.

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield for a brief question, but I yield for a question only, I may say to the gentleman, and not for a speech. We have some other important matters to consider.

Mr. WITHROW. Prior to holding this caucus I should just like to remind the gentleman of this fact—

Mr. BYRNS. The caucus is not part of this discussion.

Mr. WITHROW. No; and I am not going to be in that caucus.

Mr. BYRNS. I am not going to answer any question in regard to the caucus, I may say to the gentleman, because that has nothing to do with this particular discussion. The question here is the best method of getting a bill before this House for its consideration. So, I hope the gentleman will not spring any partisan or political questions into this discussion.

Mr. WITHROW. That is not it.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BYRNS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] be allowed to address the House for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

ANTON J. CERMAK

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I listened with great interest to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BEAM] as he spoke of the splendid and heroic life of Mayor Cermak, who was assassinated in Florida.

I am introducing today a bill which would create a memorial postage stamp in honor of Anton J. Cermak to be sold beginning on the first day of the world's fair in Chicago, June 1; and I have attached to it a statement which I wish to be made a part of my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUING OF A MEMORIAL POSTAGE STAMP IN HONOR OF THE LATE MAYOR OF CHICAGO, ANTON J. CERMAK

(1) That whereas the late Anton J. Cermak, mayor of the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, died from bullet wounds inflicted by an assassin; and

(2) Whereas in the death of the said Anton J. Cermak the people of the United States lost a fellow citizen of splendid courage and ability and a man with the highest ideals of public service; and that

(3) Whereas in meeting his death he preserved the life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, at an hour when the whole country is in dire need of the great ability and leadership of the President of the United States; and that

(4) Whereas he was a friend who gave his life for another and a citizen who made the supreme sacrifice for the welfare of his country, and is therefore entitled to the praise and honor of the people of the United States; and that

(5) Whereas if the said Anton J. Cermak had lived until the 1st day of June 1933, he would have been mayor of Chicago during the world fair to be held in that city beginning on the said 1st day of June 1933:

Now, therefore, this statement is offered in support of the issuance of a memorial postage stamp in honor of the said Anton J. Cermak, to be issued and sold beginning at the opening of the world fair to be held in Chicago on the 1st day of June 1933.

A bill creating a memorial postage stamp in honor of Anton J. Cermak

SECTION 1. That the Post Office Department of the Government of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to create, establish, and issue a certain postage stamp, of a denomination to be determined by the said Post Office Department, in honor of the late Anton Cermak, of Chicago, Ill.

Sec. 2. That said postage stamp be designated and known as the "Cermak Memorial Stamp."

Sec. 3. That the said "Cermak Memorial Stamp" be issued and sold beginning on the first day of the world fair to be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning on June 1, 1933.

REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER

The SPEAKER. The pending business is the seating of Mr. FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER, of Minnesota. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the resolution offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CARTER of California offers the following resolution:

"Whereas it is charged that FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER, a Representative elect to the Seventy-third Congress from the State of Minnesota, is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives; and

"Whereas such charge is made through a Member of this House, on his responsibility as such Member and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, statements, and papers evidencing such ineligibility: Therefore

"Resolved, That the question of prima facie right of FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER to be sworn in as Representative from the State of Minnesota in the Seventy-third Congress, as well as of his final right to a seat therein as such Representative, be referred to the Committee on Elections No. 1, when elected, and until such committee shall report upon and the House decide such questions and right the said FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in the House, and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution."

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KVALE. Yesterday the majority leader moved the previous question on the resolution. I wonder if it would not be possible for him to withdraw that motion and at this stage give recognition to offer a substitute resolution?

Mr. BYRNS. I withdrew the motion yesterday, I thought. That was my intention.

Mr. KVALE. Will the gentleman give recognition for the purpose of offering a substitute resolution?

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I simply took the floor yesterday to move the previous question. If the gentleman from Minnesota wishes to offer a substitute resolution—and since now we have a little time, I think these gentlemen are entitled to a little time to express themselves—I have no objection to the discussion if it can be arranged within reasonable limits.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California presented this resolution, and it seems to me he should have the floor.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I present a point of order, not with the idea of preventing the gentleman from Tennessee from having the floor but merely for the purpose of clearing the record.

Mr. BYRNS. I may say to the gentleman from Virginia that I have not claimed the floor.

Mr. WOODRUM. The gentleman from California presented the resolution. This entitled him to an hour's time. The gentleman from California concluded his remarks, took his seat, and the gentleman from Minnesota opposed the resolution and had recognition in his own right.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, regardless of who has the floor, I think we can arrange for some time for the discussion of this matter.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that before we proceed further it should be determined definitely who has the floor, and I make the further point of order that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] has the floor, the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] having relinquished it before his hour was up, and the gentleman from Tennessee having demanded the floor and having on yesterday been recognized by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is absolutely correct. The gentleman from Tennessee has the floor.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I do not care for any considerable time myself. I want to ask the gentlemen if they can not get along with the balance of the hour if the time is equally divided and controlled between them, or can we not agree upon 30 minutes to the side?

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would agree to 35 minutes on a side and would endeavor to close sooner than that.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, that is agreeable to me.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate upon these resolutions be limited to 1 hour and 10 minutes, 30 minutes of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from California and 35 minutes by the gentleman from Minnesota, if that is agreeable, and 5 minutes by myself; and at the end of the time the previous question shall be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that debate on the resolutions be limited to 1 hour and 10 minutes, 30 minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from California, 35 minutes by the gentleman from Minnesota, and 5 minutes by the gentleman from Tennessee; and at the end of that time the previous question shall be considered as ordered. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does this include the resolution presented by the gentleman from California and the substitute resolution to be presented by the gentleman from Minnesota?

Mr. BYRNS. Both of them; yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the substitute resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute resolution offered by Mr. KVALE:

"Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER;

"Resolved, That the question of the final right of FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER to a seat in the Seventy-third Congress be referred to the Committee on Elections No. 2, when elected, and said committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution."

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, the question before the House is whether Mr. F. H. SHOEMAKER is entitled to a seat in this House or whether he is disqualified.

I make the statement without fear of contradiction that he is not disqualified but is qualified to sit here as a Member of this House under the Constitution of the United States of America and under the rules and regulations of this House.

In the first place, the qualifications for a Congressman are the following:

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years, had been 7 years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

This is the qualification required by the Constitution of the United States. Again—

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members, and a majority of each [House] shall constitute a quorum to do business.

The question that has been raised in respect to the seating of Mr. SHOEMAKER is that he was convicted of a felony and sent to the penitentiary at Leavenworth.

I submit to the Members of this House that he was never disqualified, that his citizenship was never taken away, and that his citizenship cannot be taken away under the statute under which he was convicted; which conviction was on the charge of sending defamatory literature through the mails. That is the charge that was brought against him.

So that the Members of the House may understand what I am talking about, I will briefly discuss the facts upon which Mr. SHOEMAKER was convicted.

In the first place, there was a Mr. R. W. Putnam, the president of a banking and trust company, and it seems that the trust company got some funds of an estate that it held in trust for the members of a family. After the death of the father, and after the youngest member of the family had reached the age of 21 and the estate was to be divided, this trust company paid off the members of the family of this deceased father with bonds of a bank and mortgage company which were worthless. Through Mr. SHOEMAKER's interest in the case there was a lawsuit brought and the trust company had to pay back the money that it had wrongfully used when it paid off the heirs with these worthless bonds. [Applause.]

There is the animosity in the case. There is the motive in the case. Not only did the court make them pay back the money, but it made them pay 6 per cent interest for the use of the money during the time that the heirs had been given these worthless bonds.

Naturally there was bad blood between Mr. SHOEMAKER and Mr. Putnam, and later on Mr. SHOEMAKER became a candidate for Congress and the heat of the political situation grew more extreme.

Then Mr. Putnam sent a letter to Mr. SHOEMAKER, addressed "F. H. SHOEMAKER, editor Organized Farmer, any place in the world but Red Wing, Minn."

That was the provocation. What did Mr. SHOEMAKER do? He addressed an envelope to Mr. Putnam and put on it, "R. W. Putnam, robber of widows and orphans, Red Wing, Minn." I ask in all seriousness the Members of this House whether he was not the protector of orphans and widows, and that is the language for the use of which he was con-

victed. He was convicted under section 212, Criminal Code, which reads:

Mailing libelous and indecent matter on wrappers or envelopes: All matter otherwise mailable by law, upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which, or any postal card upon which, any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, may be written or printed or otherwise impressed or apparent, are hereby declared nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails nor delivered from any post office nor by any letter carrier, and shall be withdrawn from the mails under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery anything declared by this section to be nonmailable matter, or shall knowingly take the same or cause the same to be taken from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing of or aiding in the circulation or disposition of the same, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

There is nothing in the section that disqualifies anyone convicted under its provisions from holding a public office or in any manner deprives him of his citizenship.

It is true that Congress has seen fit to enact laws depriving officers of trust of the United States from holding office, but the statute under which Mr. SHOEMAKER was convicted, or rather under which he pleaded guilty, is not one of them. Section 199, Criminal Code of the United States Code, compact edition, provides that where a Member of Congress accepts a bribe he shall, among other punishment, also forfeit his office or place and thereafter be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.

There are a few other laws where a man in the employ of the Government forfeits his right to hold his office and is disqualified. But, my friends, that is not the question in this case, for SHOEMAKER never lost his citizenship.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LEMKE. Yes.

Mr. MAY. I dislike very much to interrupt the speech of the gentleman, but I am interested in knowing just two things. If this gentleman was convicted of a felony under section 212 of the Criminal Code, do the laws of the State of Minnesota provide that a man so convicted of a felony shall be divested of his citizenship until he is restored by Executive action?

Mr. LEMKE. Under the language of the constitution of Minnesota it is provided that the legislature may in certain crimes deprive a man of his citizenship, but the Legislature of Minnesota has not done so, and has not acted in such matters, so far as I have been able to learn in the short time given me, with the exception that it provides that persons convicted of certain crimes cannot serve on juries.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield so that I may answer the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. LEMKE. Yes.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I received a telegram this morning from the secretary to the Governor of the State of Minnesota which will probably answer completely the gentleman's question. The telegram states that objection was made by the secretary of state to the filing of F. H. SHOEMAKER for the office of Member of Congress in the last election, and that the attorney general ruled that the secretary of state should accept such filing. It further states that as a result Mr. SHOEMAKER was nominated and elected and received a certificate of election from the proper officials of that State.

Mr. MAY. Just one other question. Does the gentleman believe that it will be necessary to have a pardon for a conviction of a felony from the President of the United States in order to restore this gentleman to his citizenship, or does the gentleman think that he is now in the exercise of his full right as a citizen of the United States such as to bring him within the constitutional qualifications?

Mr. LEMKE. My answer is that he was never deprived of his citizenship and could not be legally under the law, and that he has not been deprived under the laws of this Nation

nor of the State of Minnesota, nor by the sentence of the court. He never was deprived of his citizenship in the State of Minnesota. Under certain conditions he could be deprived, but remember, he was never tried in the courts of Minnesota and never could have been convicted on a charge of criminal libel, because what he said was the truth. Under the statutes of the United States, however, he could not be excused for telling the truth.

Mr. MAY. Does not the gentleman think that we cannot go behind the judgment of the court and that a conviction of a felony under section 212 of the Criminal Code automatically bars him of his right of citizenship until it is restored by Executive action?

Mr. LEMKE. I do not agree with the gentleman.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from North Dakota five additional minutes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have received some information—I do not know whether it is veracious or not—that this gentleman did not have a trial upon the merits of the charge, but that he pleaded guilty with some sort of an understanding with reference to a suspension of sentence. Can the gentleman give us any information on that subject?

Mr. LEMKE. He pleaded guilty under the erroneous advice of his attorney, that if he would plead guilty there was a gentleman's agreement that he would be convicted of a misdemeanor only. Under those conditions he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 1 year and 1 day and was put on probation for 5 years. He then came back and refused to accept the probation of 5 years, saying that he would sooner serve 1 year and 1 day under that condition, because he felt that he was not guilty of any crime, and he was not.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Then, as a matter of fact, there was a breach of faith upon the part of somebody as to what should be the severity of the sentence when the plea of guilty was entered. Is that true?

Mr. LEMKE. That is my understanding, and he supposed he was pleading guilty to a misdemeanor. Then they jammed this in against him and gave him 1 year and 1 day and put him on probation without any request for it, and the judge voluntarily made the statement, and I think you will find it in the record, that he did not consider him a criminal.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. Yes.

Mr. KERR. I understand that he served a year and a day in the penitentiary?

Mr. LEMKE. Not all of it. He was paroled.

Mr. KERR. How long did he serve in prison?

Mr. LEMKE. I am not familiar with that fact.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. Yes.

Mr. BULWINKLE. He was paroled upon what condition? I ask the gentleman if he did not state to the pardoning board here in Washington, when he asked for his parole, that he would go to Russia if he was paroled?

Mr. LEMKE. That is news to me. I know nothing about it. I am not very much concerned with hearsay.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. Yes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. When was this conviction?

Mr. LEMKE. In 1931.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Was it generally known to the people of Minnesota when they elected him to Congress?

Mr. LEMKE. It was generally known. I campaigned for him, and that was brought up in the campaign. Notwithstanding that, he was elected by 317,000 votes, and the secretary of state of the State of Minnesota, who is hostile to him, signed his certificate of election, together with the Governor of Minnesota. I think that disposes at least of the question of his being sworn in and making him a Member of this Congress.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. If the people of Minnesota sent him to represent them in Congress, what right have we to turn him down?

Mr. LEMKE. I say, none. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] just said that under the Constitution of the State of Minnesota this gentleman was entitled to vote and hold office. However, he did not quote to you from the Constitution of the State of Minnesota as I propose to do and then let you draw your own conclusions. Under article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, referring to an article headed "Elective Franchise"—and I shall not read the entire article, but only that portion bearing on this case—it says:

No person who has been convicted of treason or any felony, unless restored to civil rights, shall have the right to vote.

I do not see how the gentleman from North Dakota can reconcile that provision with his statement made here.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER of California. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Does not the gentleman know that those provisions in the State constitution pertain to what are felonies under the State laws; that some crimes might be felonies under Federal laws which are not felonies under a State law; that the constitution of the State has nothing to do with the qualifications of the Membership of this House? [Applause.]

Mr. CARTER of California. The constitution here states "any felony."

Now, I wish to say to the Membership of the House that my interest in this matter is not one whit more than the interest of each and every individual here. I do not know the gentleman from Minnesota who is seeking to take the oath here. Some of the facts of this case were called to my attention, and I thought that in justice to the Membership of the House they should be laid before the House for whatever action the House might desire to take. In the first place, I do not know and I cannot contradict the statements made by the gentleman from North Dakota with reference to the details of this case, but I do know that I hold here a certified copy of an indictment made against FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER by a Federal grand jury. I do know that he went into court and at first pleaded "not guilty"; and later changed his plea to "guilty", and was given a sentence of a fine of \$500 and a term of 1 year and 1 day in the penitentiary at Leavenworth. Reading from the certified copy of the judgment:

Execution of sentence herein stayed for 5 years, and defendant placed on probation during that time to Federal Probation Officer McKinnon, who is appointed probation officer for that purpose, and who shall direct the payment of said fine at such times and in such manner as he may see fit.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER of California. I am sorry, but I do not have time.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman read not the sentence of the court, but what the man was charged with?

Mr. CARTER of California. This was dated December 22, 1930.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] has expired.

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER of California. In just a moment. I want to complete this statement.

On the 29th day of December 1930, according to the certified copy I have here, probation was revoked, and the defendant was sent to Leavenworth Prison.

Mr. O'CONNOR. What was he charged with?

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman tell us what the man was charged with?

Mr. CARTER of California. He was charged with sending scurrilous, libelous, and defamatory matter through the mails.

Mr. TARVER. Are the words set out in the indictment? Is not the defamatory matter set out in the indictment?

Mr. CARTER of California. I am reading the words used. He was charged with sending scurrilous, libelous, and defamatory matter through the mails of the United States.

Mr. TARVER. Read the words.

Mr. CARTER of California. The words themselves are not set out in this certified copy that I have, but I understand they were the words quoted by the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER of California. I yield.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. The gentleman read from the Constitution of the State of Minnesota. May I ask whether the offense for which he was indicted in the Federal court would have been a felony under the laws of Minnesota?

Mr. CARTER of California. I do not know; but the constitution says "any felony." The Constitution of Minnesota says "any felony." It does not say "a felony committed in the State of Minnesota."

Now, my time is brief and I decline to yield further.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield for a brief question?

Mr. CARTER of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is the ground of the gentleman's objection that the Member-elect was not a qualified elector of the Commonwealth of Minnesota?

Mr. CARTER of California. No. That is one ground, but that is not the important ground.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I just wanted to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that this House has repeatedly decided, and the great weight of authority is to the effect, that a man does not have to be a qualified elector of any State to be eligible to membership in this body.

Mr. PARKS. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. CARTER of California. I decline to yield further at this time.

I wish to say in response to the question propounded by the gentleman from Georgia, who asked whether or not the people of Minnesota were aware of the facts at the time of election, that I refer him to the case of B. H. Roberts, who had all of the constitutional qualifications, who was elected from the State of Utah, and who, according to the committee which was appointed to investigate his case, had been found guilty of a crime in that State, and that it was well known to the electorate of that State at the time this man was elected.

Here is the situation: Do you desire to maintain the integrity of this House, or are you going to admit every person that has those three necessary constitutional qualifications that were referred to a few moments ago for admission to this House?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER of California. No. I cannot yield at this time.

The precedents of this House have taken that, being the judge of the returns and qualifications of Members, we have the right to say whether a man shall come here and take his seat, even though he has those constitutional qualifications.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. KELLER. Will not the gentleman read this indictment?

Mr. CARTER of California. I will put it in the RECORD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR] such time as he desires.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I have given some study and thought to this case for the past 2 days. The gentleman who is attacked is the editor of a newspaper and he

showed me a copy of the newspaper which he published during the campaign. He made certain attacks upon the Republican candidate for President of the United States, full-page attacks; and as I was sitting here I wondered whether or not that furnished any motive for the gentleman from California to come into the well of this House, because it is significant—it may be only a coincidence—that he comes from the same State that now is the residence of the defeated candidate for President of the United States.

This case is a whole lot of much ado about nothing. The provisions of the Minnesota Constitution have no applicability here. Time and again the courts of the State of New York have held that what is a felony in that State may be different from what is a felony under Federal law. Time and again I have acted as counsel in cases where that question arose. For instance, it often arises as to whether or not a man is a fourth offender under New York laws, and thus to be sentenced to life imprisonment, whether or not he has been four times convicted of a felony. He may have been convicted of a felony three times in the State of New York and on another occasion of a crime which the Federal Government called a felony, but if that crime would not be a felony under the laws of the State of New York if committed in that jurisdiction, our courts have repeatedly held he is not a fourth offender. Such is the crux of this case here today.

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield.

Mr. PARKS. If a man is indicted for sending defamatory matter through the mails, under the law he cannot plead the truth of his charge, but if he were indicted under the libel law of the State of Minnesota, he could plead the truth of the charges.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Exactly; and I do not believe that the gentleman went very far in calling a certain banker a "robber", because I have recently heard bankers called worse than robbers by people in very high places.

Mr. OLIVER of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield.

Mr. OLIVER of New York. In the gentleman's opinion, was this banker a robber or not?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I do not know. Why, Mr. Speaker, this is obviously a political fuss in Minnesota. Even nations pay no attention to such "crimes." Nations will not recognize extradition proceedings for such political crimes. This was just an instance where people make unusual statements in the heat of a political controversy.

This gentleman from Minnesota, the editor of a newspaper, ran for Congress 2 years before with this banker opposing his election.

Do you appreciate the significance of the allusion made here to-day of his alleged promise to go to Russia? He, an American citizen, was to be sent to Russia so that he could no longer conduct his newspaper in the political campaigns of Minnesota to the discomfiture of a certain banker.

I understand that the attorney general of Minnesota, the highest legal authority there, ruled that he had never lost his citizenship. The only cases I know of where a man loses his citizenship, from a Federal standpoint, are for treason, desertion, or conviction of a felony while holding public office, and this man held no public office at the time of his conviction.

Having heard about this case some weeks ago, I was hoping the question would not be raised on the floor of this House.

I sometimes believe I am one of the few remaining States' rights Democrats. If any Democrat in this House would vote to unseat this man after 317,000 people of his State sent him here to represent them in Congress, let him take his name forever off the roll of the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE].

Mr. BULWINKLE. The case that is before the bar of the House today is not one to refuse to seat a man in the House of Representatives, but it is not to administer the oath to him until a day certain, until a trial can be had, until he can present witnesses and an opportunity is had to go into the truth or falsity of the charges made against him. Let me give you, quickly, the facts in this case.

In the early part of 1930, in February, defamatory written language was upon an envelope by the Member-elect. The gentleman was later on a candidate for Congress. He was defeated. The trial did not come on until the latter part of December 1930. He came before the judge, first pleading not guilty to the charge, then changing his plea to guilty. The judge then sentenced him to a year and a day in the Federal penitentiary and also fined him, but put him under probation for 5 years. Within 1 week's time, while he was under the order of the court, he turned around and deliberately denounced the judge for his conduct, denounced the judge for having placed the sentence on him. The judge then withdrew the probation order and SHOEMAKER served a year and a day in the Federal penitentiary. These are the facts.

If I were to inject prejudice into this argument, as the gentleman from North Dakota did, I possibly could go back into other facts which were not brought up here on the floor of the House and which have no part in the consideration of this case today. But I do not, at this time, intend to do that. The man was accused of a felony; he pleaded guilty to a felony, the violation of a statute of the United States which carried with it a punishment of 5 years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$5,000. And now, forsooth, not only that but he comes here and charges the lawyer with being no good and having caused him to make that plea.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield.

Mr. KVALE. I have just been advised by the Member-elect that he pleaded guilty because it was on the very eve of Christmas and there had been a death in his family and he thought he was entering into a compromise.

Mr. BULWINKLE. All right; we have before us here today two facts to consider as to his plea; one is a "no-count" lawyer and the other is this statement made by the gentleman from Minnesota.

What have been the precedents of the House in similar cases? for the precedents must guide us here today. Remember, that the resolution introduced by the gentleman from California does nothing more nor less than to have a hearing and put this off to a day certain in the future when all can be heard and the matter decided upon.

There was a South Carolina case, Mr. Speaker, some years ago, in the Forty-first Congress, the case of B. F. Whittemore. Mr. Whittemore had been a Member of this House. He sold his West Point appointment. Then the House moved to expel him, but before the matter was considered he resigned. He then went back home and was reelected to the Congress, never having been tried, mind you, for bribery; and the only thing that was against him was the charge of bribery and his resignation from the House of Representatives. But he came back to the House, and the House then set the hearing of the matter for a day certain, first referring the case to a committee, the resolution being in the same terms as the resolution of the gentleman from California.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I shall be delighted to yield.

Mr. COX. Can the gentleman see no distinction between the act of accepting a bribe and calling a man a robber? Does not the acceptance of a bribe involve moral turpitude?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I see no distinction between crime anywhere, whether it is a man who would rob a man's character or whether it is a man who would make statements about a bank and cause a run upon it as he did. Moral turpitude also is involved in the defamation of a man's character, and I can see no difference in crime whatever name it may be called. [Applause.]

Mr. DOUGLASS. Will the gentleman yield for a question there?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLASS. Suppose the charges made by this candidate were substantially true, what then?

Mr. BULWINKLE. But he pleaded guilty to the falsity of these charges.

Mr. OLIVER of New York. Oh, no.

Mr. DOUGLASS. That was because he did not have the right to plead they were true in the United States courts. But outside of the court, suppose the charges were substantially true, would the gentleman still insist upon his position?

Mr. BULWINKLE. If he had been convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction, he would be guilty of crime.

Mr. OLIVER of New York. If he had written this matter inside of the envelope, he would have been subject in his own State either to a suit for libel or to an indictment for libel, but he wrote this on the outside of the envelope and that is the whole charge here. It is mala prohibita and nothing else.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Not only this, but the same publicity comes with this gentleman to this House, because, forsooth, when he sent his life history and his biography to be printed in the Congressional Directory for the Seventy-third Congress, boasting of the fact that he had been in the penitentiary, he said, "I go from the penitentiary to Congress, not like a great majority of Congressmen who go from Congress to the penitentiary." [Laughter.]

Still proud of the fact and still boasting of the fact that he is entitled to a seat in this House because he has been to the penitentiary.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAY. From my recollection of a study of Blackstone's Commentaries, he divides crime into two classes—felonies and misdemeanors. He then distinguishes between the two by saying that misdemeanors are such offenses or infractions of the law as are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both and that felonies are such infractions of the law as are punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. Does the gentleman believe, without passing in any way upon the merits of the gentleman from Minnesota as a citizen, coming to the House of Representatives with judgment of conviction of a felony behind him, the House of Representatives ought to go on record as seating him without an investigation of the truth or falsity of the statements about the effect of his trial?

Mr. BULWINKLE. The oath should not be administered until an investigation is made of the facts in the case.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman tell us what harm is done if we administer the oath and the committee then hears the case? If the man is ineligible he will not be continued in Congress. He has his certificate of election here, and what harm would be done by proceeding in this way?

Mr. BULWINKLE. He should stand aside. And I am calling on you to follow precedents just as the House followed the precedent in the Whittemore case and just as the House followed precedents in the Berger case.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKEOWN].

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] is entirely within his rights when he rises in his place and asks that the candidate from Minnesota be not allowed to take the oath.

But I think the gentleman from California has done the gentleman from Minnesota a splendid service, because he has cleared up in the minds of the Members of Congress what it was that this man was convicted of in Minnesota, and it turns out that he was not convicted of cow stealing or horse stealing. He was convicted under a statute of the United States of an offense, not wrong in itself, but wrong

because the law says it is wrong. That is all there was to this indictment and conviction.

Now I want to call your attention to another fact, that some of the district attorneys in the United States have been busy throwing themselves into matters that did not concern them, and we know the ease with which indictments can be obtained.

The right of free speech is involved in this proposition. [Applause.] Why, my friends, they talk about the Constitution. One of the highest privileges is the privilege of a man to take the oath as a Member in this House. The gentleman was kind enough yesterday to withhold the question on account of the emergency. This man could have held the House until it determined the question, but they yielded and stood aside because of the necessity to pass legislation immediately. Now they would stop him today because he is said to have written something about a banker, calling him a crook. [Laughter and applause.]

The Constitution says that there are three qualifications for a Member of the House. Neither the State Legislature of Minnesota nor the Congress of the United States can change these qualifications. They are written into the Constitution by the great fathers of the Republic, and they cannot be changed by law.

The gentleman refers to the Roberts case, from Utah. Yes; they stood Roberts aside, and they also tried to expel Mr. Smoot from the United States Senate, one of the illustrious Senators in after years.

I want to say if there is a man in this House who feels himself so perfect that he never violated any law or any statute let him object and be the first one to vote to throw this man out. [Applause.]

Here is a letter from the Governor of Minnesota, in which he says he sends the certificate to this man and extends his congratulations on his election. That letter is signed by the Governor of Minnesota.

Mr. SANDLIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKEOWN. I yield.

Mr. SANDLIN. Does the gentleman know whether this man is a qualified voter in Minnesota?

Mr. McKEOWN. I say he is qualified, but it is not necessary under the Constitution for him to be qualified, because there was one who served from the gentleman's own State in the Senate of the United States who was not a citizen of the United States.

Mr. KVALE. If the gentleman will pardon me, let me say that this man is a qualified voter by the decision of the attorney general of Minnesota.

Mr. McKEOWN. I want to direct your attention to another precedent. You cannot try a man and throw him out of this House on a matter of mere whim. The Constitution says you are to consider three things. You can consider his election, you can consider the returns and his qualifications, but you cannot try him for something that happened before he was elected to this House. [Applause.]

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, we are expressing no reflection upon nor unkind feelings toward the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. SHOEMAKER, in asking that he wait until his case can be investigated.

Americans do have the right of free speech, but we are all responsible for the improper use of it. Newspapers have the right of free speech, but when they improperly exercise it they are held responsible in the courts.

I have met the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. SHOEMAKER, personally, and my feelings toward him are the kindest. It may be that the indictment against him was unjust, that his plea of guilty was improvident, and that the sentence of the court was unmerited; but all these are questions which must be determined upon the facts of his case, and a proper adjudication of same in this House at this time is impossible.

The gentleman from Minnesota comes here with a prima facie case of disqualification against him. He comes with an uncontroverted record of having served a sentence in the

penitentiary, based upon his own plea of guilty, which carries with it the forfeiture of the right of citizenship. Surely, under such circumstances, the House of Representatives of the people of the United States is not asking too much when it requests that before he take the oath of office his case be referred to the proper Elections Committee for proper investigation and report. We are not doing the gentleman any injustice in doing that. We can see to it that he gets justice through one of our committees, and I think it behooves the House of Representatives to act with deliberation in such a case as this.

When the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Berger, came here, not with a final conviction against him, but with a conviction that was then on appeal before the highest courts, the House of Representatives asked him to stand aside, and he did stand aside, until that matter was investigated; and later on, when that sentence was set aside, he was allowed to take his seat here in this House and did serve here for quite a length of time.

I think in all fairness and in all justice to the gentleman from Minnesota this matter should be properly investigated. In all fairness to the standing of this House, which owes something to the people whom we represent, the case should go to a committee and be fairly investigated. If he is guilty of no moral turpitude, let that fact be developed, and then will be time enough for him to take the oath. [Applause.]

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. OLIVER].

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I feel there are one or two fundamentals as to which there can be no differences of opinion which should be stated at this time. One of them is that there is no limitation whatever, either constitutional or statutory, on the powers of this Congress to determine the qualifications of an American citizen for membership in this body, who presents a certificate of election, in proper form, from the officials duly authorized to give the same. When this House comes to consider the qualifications of a Member, it should take into account all facts submitted in connection with any charges that may be preferred against him, and render a fair, just, and prompt decision thereon, where there is no dispute, as in this case, as to what the facts are.

The resolution offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] is predicated on the idea that under the Constitution of the State of Minnesota the Member-elect in question is and was disqualified from voting in the State of Minnesota because, perchance, he had been convicted of a technical violation of a Federal statute involving no moral turpitude, and which was not a felony under the laws of Minnesota. I affirm, without fear of anyone's citing a decision of any court to contradict it, that when you come to construe a statute or constitutional provision of the State of Minnesota, such as the gentleman from California has read, you must follow the cardinal rule of interpretation—namely what was the intention, the purpose, the effect of such statute or constitutional provision.

No one will find any authority holding that under the provision which the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] read from the Constitution of Minnesota, it was ever intended or will ever be held by the courts of Minnesota, that the violation of a statute of another State or of the Federal Government which does not constitute a felony in Minnesota deprives an elector in Minnesota of his right to vote. [Applause.] It would be interesting, if I had the time, to catalog the numerous offenses in some of the States which by statute are made felonies, and which acts in other States are not felonies, nor even in many States punishable as misdemeanors. It never was intended by any constitutional provision, such as has been read from the Constitution of Minnesota, that every statutory offense in any State of the Union which may be a felony in such State should disqualify an elector in the State of Minnesota from either holding office or exercising his right to vote where such offense is not a felony in Minnesota. In that connection I call attention to the fact that under the law of Minnesota, as I

am informed, the act charged against the Member-elect is not a felony. He could, in Minnesota, have pleaded the truth of the charge, in full justification of the technical offense for which he was convicted in the Federal court. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I have hesitated since this resolution was offered to express myself upon the subject before the House. I did so very largely because of my high regard and unusual friendship for my splendid colleague on my committee, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KVALE]. I think this question of more importance to the House of Representatives than a mere consideration of any partisan or personal question. With malice toward none and charity for all I shall address myself for a few minutes to the proposition of the propriety of this House, which, according to my friend from Alabama [Mr. OLIVER], possesses unlimited power in determining the qualification and election of its Members, without a full hearing and investigation seating a man who pleaded guilty and has been convicted and sentenced to serve confinement in a penitentiary on a charge of felony. It will not do the gentleman from Minnesota any injustice to investigate his case. It has been the custom of the Congress for many years to investigate these matters, and this matter ought to be referred to a committee of the House. That committee ought to have hearings and determine the question of whether or not the man has been dealt with unjustly. I have no prejudice against him and would not do him an injustice for my right arm, but I feel that in justice to himself he should demand and covet a full hearing.

Mr. LEE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I want to interrogate the gentleman.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LEE of Missouri. I understand the gentleman is from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I am.

Mr. LEE of Missouri. And I understand that two men from that State served here, who had been charged with murdering Governor Goebel, that they served in this House from the gentleman's own State, while here is a man who was convicted for printing the truth about a banker who was robbing widows and orphans, and yet the gentleman is on his feet here trying to deprive the sovereign people of the State of Minnesota from having a Representative in this House. [Applause.]

Mr. MAY. I am proud of the fact that I am from the State of Kentucky and had I been a Member of this House at the time those men came here, I would have done just as I am doing now. I would have opposed seating them with all of my ability. This is not a question of whether some banker robbed widows and orphans, but it is a question of whether we will ask the gentleman from Minnesota who seeks recognition by this House and who has pleaded guilty, been convicted and sentenced to, and did serve a sentence in a Federal penitentiary and has never been pardoned, to step aside until his case can be investigated and the proof heard. If the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LEE] desires to take the position that there should be no distinction made between a self-confessed, convicted, and unpardoned felon who boasts "that he has not been sent from Congress to the penitentiary but from the penitentiary to Congress", and other Members, who come with clear records, then I cheerfully concede to my friend from Missouri the high privilege of taking a seat on the floor of this House beside the gentleman from Minnesota and enjoy all the consolation he can get from it. I would deprive the people of Minnesota of no right I would claim for the people of my State or the people of the State of Missouri; and since the gentleman is from Missouri, I wish to answer the gentleman further.

Mr. LEE of Missouri. Yes, sir. I am from Missouri. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAY. Yes, sir; and I am able to show the gentleman. I want to answer the gentleman further by saying to him that my predecessor in office from Kentucky was convicted in a Federal court in Kentucky for a felony, and this House refused to recognize him after that and would not allow him to occupy the seat to which he had been elected.

Mr. LEE of Missouri. Well, they elected his wife in his place. What is the difference?

Mr. MAY. Yes; and I defeated her. The question I am raising here is, Will the House of Representatives erect a moral standard by which its Membership shall be known throughout this country, by establishing the fact that a man shall have the qualifications of morals and a clear record, or are they, without consideration, without a hearing, unquestioned, going to seat a man who admits he has been convicted and served a term in the penitentiary and boasts of the fact that he comes here from the penitentiary, and make that a prerequisite to a seat in this House? Nay, verily, I, for one, protest.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. COX. If the committee is the creature of the House, and if all the facts that may be furnished the committee are before the House, then in the interest of economy of time might not the House well make a decision which it would ultimately be called upon to make?

Mr. MAY. The gentleman from Georgia has for many years been a notable and distinguished jurist and for a number of years presided as a trial judge. He has had experience, and he knows, as all of us know, that an investigation in 1 hour's time in this House by partisan statements upon both sides is not a satisfactory investigation. [Applause.] I dare say that in all his long and distinguished service upon the bench there was never an instance where an issue was made when he ever decided the case or submitted one to a jury until all the evidence on both sides had been heard. We have a clear-cut judicial question at issue.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] has expired.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time, three minutes, to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I take the position that any man who seeks a seat in this House, any man who claims the right to sit upon the floor in this, the greatest and highest law-making body, with the exception of one, upon the face of the earth, ought not be afraid of an investigation, and he ought to say to the Membership, "Send it to a committee and let me vindicate myself." [Applause.]

I have been a lawyer for more than 30 years, and I have never seen a man plead guilty to a felony where the court did not sentence him; but yet they come to us today and say, "Here is a man boasting of the fact that he comes from the penitentiary to Congress," and they want us to say we are going to approve of that kind of action and seat him in this House; and the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'CONNOR] says we are not good Democrats unless we do it.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. As for me, Mr. O'CONNOR, I say that a man is a good Democrat who wants a Member to have a clean record when he takes his seat in the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Mr. KELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. KELLER. Can the gentleman state the charge in the indictment itself? It would not take but a minute to read it, and it will answer all the questions we have asked. The indictment is here, and the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] made a mistake when he said the words were not in the indictment, when I asked him to read it. Read the indictment and we will get the whole story.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I cannot yield to everybody, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Having mentioned my name, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MAY. Yes. I will yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Does not the gentleman know that history records the boast of many men having served terms in penitentiaries when they thought they were fighting for a principle? [Applause.]

Mr. MAY. Yes. I am willing to admit that; but I say in answer to that that there is no historic record of any other man in America that ever came to the House of Representatives with the boast upon his lips that he was coming from a prison cell in a penitentiary until today. [Applause.]

Mr. SABATH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I am sorry. I do not have time to yield further.

I say that when old John Bunyon suffered imprisonment in a prison as a crusader for principle, he was suffering for a principle; and if John Bunyon were here today, he would say to the House of Representatives: "Maintain the moral standard of this great body. Investigate this matter. Give this man a trial. Let a verdict be rendered by the House after a full hearing of all the testimony, and then he will have been either vindicated or convicted and excluded on a full hearing with a fair trial." [Applause.] The Apostle Paul was in prison, but it was for his faith and not for a crime. Not on a plea of guilty.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] has again expired.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. OLIVER].

Mr. OLIVER of New York. Mr. Speaker, let us give this man a fair deal now. [Applause.] He never got a fair deal before. A great big banker went to a little political district attorney and got an indictment of this man, and this man had a poor lawyer and pleaded guilty before a fat-head judge. [Applause.] Now, let me tell you that judge should never have sent that boy away to jail. That was a dirty deal, and let us reverse it right here in the House. In the heat of that political campaign that man wrote what in his heart was the truth, and I think from the record here it was the truth. He told a banker, "You are a robber", and the dear judge, with the Christmas spirit in his heart, generous with another man's time, sent him to jail for a year and a day. It was an outrage, an act of tyranny, an act of despotism.

That man ought to have been allowed to go back home, and all the officers of the law ought to have understood the circumstances of the case and let that man go out free before the people for whom he was battling. [Applause.] This House ought to reverse that court and give this man his seat in the House. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring this discussion and controversy back to certain fundamental issues that I believe are involved here.

I realize that the gentleman from California has instituted this action in good faith and in the usual good conscience that he has always demonstrated in all his services in this Chamber, and I have no fault to find with him for following the line of duty as he sees it, but I am thinking now of the 317,000 people in the State of Minnesota who knew the facts in question from a general point of view.

I am thinking of his excellency the Governor of the State of Minnesota, who gave this Member-elect his certificate.

I am thinking of the secretary of state, who signed the certificate after he had previously instituted an action to keep Mr. SHOEMAKER's name from the ballot.

I am thinking of the attorney general of the State, who passed favorably upon his right to have his name placed on the ballot.

Finally, I am thinking of the right of Members of the House of Representatives sent down here to sit in this law-making body to take the oath of office and then afterwards, if need be, have their qualifications inquired into by proper authority.

Let us seat this Member-elect, and then let us do, if you so desire, as has been proposed—let the matter be heard before a proper committee of this Chamber.

I appeal to the Membership of this House in the interest of fairness and justice to the people of the State of Minnesota. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CARTER of California. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago I was asked whether the words were in the indictment. I looked hurriedly and said no. I find, however, that they are, and the words are these, as stated by the gentleman from North Dakota: "Robber of widows and orphans" and "in care of the temple of greed and chicanery."

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE].

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, the precise point upon which the House is to vote has been almost wholly lost from sight.

This man is, anyhow, to have a trial, a fair trial. The question now is only whether he shall be sworn in at once or after consideration of the case by a committee and acceptance of its report if it finds he is duly qualified to sit in the House.

The point involved concerns the rules and precedents of the House. Again and again Speakers and leaders of the House have had occasion to say that the precedents of the House are part of the rules of the House. It is of vital importance that at the opening of this session the House shall commit itself to loyalty to its rules and its precedents. [Applause.] They are the weapons of the strong; they are the shield and buckler of the weak. Without them we cannot function for the public good. It was ignorance and disregard of parliamentary law that led to the excesses of the National Assembly in the French Revolution. Upon parliamentary procedure rests the Republic.

On the very first day I sat in this House, in May of 1919, came up the case of Victor Berger, of Wisconsin. He was charged with being disqualified. The House had him step aside and did not permit him to take the oath. The precedent then brought to attention was that of the Roberts case, where the same procedure had been followed. The House stood by the precedent.

We must not thoughtlessly, carelessly, hastily overturn the rulings of the House in the past.

We should follow that particular precedent not alone because it was a precedent but also because it insures justice.

You have just seen here an example of how legislative justice by a mass works and what happens anywhere in the world whenever a body of this size attempts to pass upon the merits of any judicial question. You have seen the debate center not upon the question before the House but on the question of guilt or innocence. You have seen Member after Member argue that this man ought to be admitted and Member after Member argue that he ought not to be admitted. A judicial question ought to be decided by judicial processes, by those processes that the House has established as the orderly, safe, prudent, just, right way to handle these matters. So I ask you to stand by the precedents of the House.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. All time has expired.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the substitute resolution may be reported again for the information of the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read the substitute resolution.

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the substitute resolution.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, before we vote on the substitute I ask that the Clerk report the original resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read the original resolution.

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the original resolution.

The SPEAKER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the substitute resolution. The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided and there were—ayes 230, noes 75.

So the substitute resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now recurs on the resolution as amended by the substitute.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, at what stage would it be in order to move to strike the preamble from the original resolution?

The SPEAKER. Immediately after the vote on the resolution.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the preamble was stricken from the resolution, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

Hon. FRANCIS H. SHOEMAKER, of the State of Minnesota, appeared at the bar of the House and received the oath of office.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one half minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I am speaking on behalf of the dean of the New York delegation [Mr. CULLEN], who is necessarily engaged with his duties on the Ways and Means Committee.

It is pleasing to us, I know, to learn that the general public appreciates the work that we have already accomplished here; and in recognition of this fact the Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, Hon. M. William Bray, has sent these beautiful flowers here to be presented to the Speaker of the House and to the Members of the Seventy-third Congress for the splendid services they have so promptly performed for our beloved country. [Applause.] I thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement. During the incumbency of the present occupant of the chair, the Chair is going to do all he can to expedite business and to fully preserve the dignity of the House. Entering now upon a strenuous session, a session of worries for all the Members, whenever it is possible to furnish this House, consistent with the discharge of public business, a moment of pleasure and recreation, the Chair is going to do it.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, for some years a citizen of this country has been knocking at the doors of Washington, appealing for a chance to get here. Once a week 30,000,000 of American people he has been singing his way to Washington. He has arrived. He is here today, my friend, Eddie Cantor, now in the gallery. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I presume practically all the business of today is disposed of.

I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. SIROVICH] may address the House for 30 minutes.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is there any other business on the program this afternoon?

The SPEAKER. Nothing except the appointment of the special committee which the Chair will now announce.

Mr. SNELL. I have no objection to the request.

THE ECONOMY COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following appointments, which is the only matter of business that is coming up this afternoon.

The Clerk read as follows:

Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 28, the Chair appoints as members of the Economy Committee Mr. McDUFFIE, Mr. MILLIGAN, Mr. WOODRUM, Mr. TABER, and Mr. MCGUGIN.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS]?

There was no objection.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, that eminent British philosopher, scholar, sage, and economist, John Stuart Mill, once aptly stated that in any enlightened community there must of necessity be two political parties, one representing the forces of stability and order and the other the ideals of progress and reform.

In England the historic division has been along the lines of conservatism and liberalism. There at the present time we have nominally three parties. When we analyze the aims and ambitions of these parties and subject them to a searching analysis, we find that in reality they represent merely two divisions of opinion—the conservatives standing for stability and order, while the liberals and laborites are merely divided in their views concerning progress and reform.

Throughout the ages, through ancient, medieval, and modern times, we find every government of the world subjected to the influence of two contending political parties.

In the days of the Savior there were five political groups: The Sadducees, who represented the conservative element of their time and who owned and controlled all the material wealth and resources of their day; and the Pharisees, the Zealots, the Scribes, and Elders, who represented the liberal groups, battling not only for stability and order but for progress and reform.

When the Semitic Government crumbled into the ashes of time, we find Greece contending with two political groups, the Hoi Aristoi representing the autocratic element and the Hoi Polloi, the symbol of the common people.

When Rome was mistress of the world and her countless legions marched all over the then civilized world, her political parties were represented by the Patricians, who represented the hereditary aristocracy, and the Plebeians, who symbolized the faith and ideals of the common mass.

The thousand years following the fall of Rome were relatively barren in their political significance, since they represented centuries of darkness, of ignorance, and unspeakable misery and poverty, when the petty barons fastened their ironclad rule upon small areas and the voices of humanity were wholly inarticulate.

For the thousand years, when knighthood was in flower, the barons, the lords, and dukes represented the landed aristocracy. The common people were the feudalistic slaves who served their overlords. They had economic security, but were denied liberty and freedom of expression.

During the reign of King George III the Tories represented the philosophy of absolute monarchy, while the Whigs battled for the privileges and prerogatives of liberalism.

When our Government was founded, Alexander Hamilton was the symbol of the conservative reactionary element of his day and fought for stability and order, while Thomas Jefferson, the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence, consecrated himself upon the altar of liberalism, battling loyally and courageously for the philosophy of human progress and social reform.

In the European countries political parties have been split into various minor subdivisions known as blocs, each bloc representing merely a different shade of the principle of conservatism or liberalism. Even within the ranks of the Socialist Party in Europe, a party which has presented the first definite economic program for government in the history of modern worlds, the same division along lines of conservatism and liberalism is to be found.

The right wing of the Socialist Party, as represented by the controlling Socialist interests of France and Germany, represent the conserving theory, the theory that the gains made by socialism should merely be conserved, and that no further attack upon constitutional government should be made.

The left wing, embodying the principles of the controlling and dominating party in Soviet Russia, insist on a demolition of present-day constitutional government and a complete and radical change in our economic structure.

In Italy a novel departure has been attempted from constitutional government. The controlling party, the Fascisti,

has adhered to the theory of the destruction of all other parties, yea, the destruction of democracy itself. It has stood for the annihilation of parliamentary government by setting up a superstructure of middle-class dictatorship. In my humble opinion, this movement represents merely an economic trend in Italy to preserve the assets of the country. When the rehabilitation of the economic life of Italy has been fully established, I am convinced that that country will unquestionably return to parliamentary constitutional government. [Applause.]

Since the days of Jefferson and Hamilton, the economic changes that have come over the world have been almost catastrophic in their nature. At the close of the eighteenth century the railroad was but a mere dream. Sailboats paddled their leisurely way for 3 months across the Atlantic Ocean.

When the nineteenth century had closed, an industrial civilization had been ushered into being that beggars description in the thoroughness of the changes it brought about. Railroads, factories, steamships, electricity, phonograph, telephone, and telegraph had all come into being and so thoroughly changed the character of economic society that mere political changes, such as the establishment of a republican government in America and the downfall of autocracy in France, seemed as mere ripples on the earth's surface.

These new economic and industrial changes marked the end of the agrarian feudal system and brought to life the factory system with all the accompanying benefits and evils as well.

This industrial revolution promoted the rise of great cities with congested slums, housing problems, living problems, and also brought into being a conflict between those who employed human beings to work for them and those who were so employed.

This conflict has been described as a struggle between capital and labor. It is a struggle of one class to take advantage of enormous changes wrought by the genius of man and a struggle of another and larger class to prevent the abuses and impositions.

This condition of affairs has brought its accompanying evils. To remedy these evils the two major parties of our country have taken their stand. The forces of conservatism, which have refused assistance to those who are suffering from the tragic evils of the present frightful and deplorable economic system, are the Republican Party; while the forces of liberalism, which stand for progress and reform and insist that these evils must be frankly and candidly recognized and ameliorated, are the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

The greatest philosopher of democracy during the twentieth century was Woodrow Wilson. In the history of the world he will stand out as a shining light for having taken a definite position with the progressive forces of the Nation. By a rapid series of reforms like the introduction of the Federal Reserve System, the Adamson 8-hour law, which guaranteed 8 hours a day to those employed on the railroads, through the vast number of workmen's compensation and social insurance laws, child-welfare legislation, and widows' pensions adopted in various States, Woodrow Wilson fought for progressive ideals.

Under the inspiration of President Woodrow Wilson's leadership the Democratic Party of Jefferson, Jackson, and Cleveland has become definitely committed to the policy of liberalism, progress, and reform. The Democratic Party to succeed must play the part which the principles of its great leaders and the doctrines of its early founders have cast for it. [Applause.]

The Democratic Party must again frankly adhere to a platform of social reform. It must dedicate itself to a betterment of housing and living conditions. It must once again stand forth as the steadfast defender of the great mass of labor against the monopolistic interests of our country. It must solve the problem of unemployment. It must create a new financial structure in the place of its present decrepit banking system that will stand the test of time. [Applause.]

For the past 12 years the ultraconservative Republican Party, fighting for what they termed "stability and order", was in control of the destinies of our Republic. Because of their administration, the country has been ruined financially, economically, and socially. They floundered in a mire of financial and economic uncertainty. They had no plan, program, or treatment that could restore our Republic to its former state of prosperity. Their ship of state was buffeted by economic typhoons and social-political storms on the ocean of unemployment that have almost wrecked and destroyed it. [Applause.]

The American people have repudiated the present Republican economic system. They have rebelled against the old social order. They seek a new program of action. They demand the performance of reconstruction and reform, wherein the few will not reap the benefits of production and distribution at the expense of the many. Economic security must accompany liberty of action and freedom of expression. Labor must not be exploited through starvation wages. It must be protected from stock watering by financiers and be protected against the manipulation of their deposits by banking racketeers. [Applause.]

The old order is passing. Financial institutions hallowed by age, custom, tradition, and sentiment seem to have vanished overnight. New ideals, principles, and institutions are being called into immediate action and for consideration. The pitiful and tragic 12,000,000 unemployed and their dependents numbering almost 40,000,000—one third of the population of our Republic—whose condition ranges from bare subsistence to absolute want, are crying aloud for immediate aid. Why? Because from October, 1929, to December, 1932, the American Federation of Labor estimates the loss of wages, through unemployment, to be \$48,280,000,000. The loss in the gross income of farmers is estimated by the Department of Agriculture for 1930, 1931, and 1932 as \$14,354,000,000. The loss of other incomes through industry, commerce, trade, and investments, from figures issued by the Department of Commerce and other reliable sources of the Nation, is calculated as being \$96,000,000,000. The total loss, therefore, in incomes in industry, agriculture, and trade of all sorts from October, 1929, to December, 1932, amounts to \$158,634,000,000, which is six times the total money cost of the World War to the United States from the declaration of war to official peace. The deficit in the Treasury of the United States during the 4 years of President Hoover's incumbency is over \$5,000,000,000.

Mr. ALLGOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. In just a moment. As the gentleman will observe, I am not using any notes, data, or memoranda to refresh my memory. If I yield to my distinguished friend from Alabama, it will break the sequence of my thought. I, therefore, most humbly and deferentially request him to desist from interrogating me now. As soon as I conclude my speech, I shall be pleased to answer any question that any Member may be desirous of propounding to me.

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, the turnover in business in general, according to reports in the Survey of Current Business issued by the Division of Economic Research of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, based on statistics issued by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board, as indicated by payments by check, in principal cities only, not including transactions for cash in and outside of cities, dropped from \$933,000,000,000 in 1929 to \$662,000,000,000 in 1930, to \$481,000,000,000 in 1931, to \$322,365,000,000 in 1932—a decrease in business transactions of many kinds, thus evidenced, of \$1,330,000,000,000 in 3 years!

The moratorium on foreign debts extended to stabilize international economic conditions, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and various other agencies established by the Federal administration during the past 3 years have failed to produce the promised result. The entire effect of all such projects during that time seems only to have benefited banks, railroads, public utilities, and other large corporate interests without increasing the means or hopes

for persons engaged in agriculture, industry, commerce, trade, and general business activities to obtain the needed funds or security with which to operate to recover from the continued depression, or to furnish needed work to the unemployed.

Private, corporate, city, State, and Federal relief measures are becoming obnoxious and offensive to men and women who want work and not charity, and onerous to those who contribute directly or indirectly to such relief measures. The people demand an opportunity for honorable work to enable them to provide for the support of themselves and their dependents, instead of alleged relief masquerading under the guise of charity. [Applause.]

Since a national emergency exists, more epochal and of greater potential and actual danger to the people of the United States and the institutions of the United States than has ever before occurred in the history of our Republic, what should be our constructive program of action to immediately take care of these urgent and emergent requirements?

First. Revise the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill. Establish reciprocal relations of all the nations of the world for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

Second. Place agriculture on a parity with industry by passing a bill similar to the McNary-Haugen bill containing the principle of debenture or equalization fee. This will bring justice to 40,000,000 farmers, the victims of a high protective tariff that compelled them to purchase their goods in the restricted markets of our country and to sell their products in the competitive markets of the world. [Applause.]

Third. Pending the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, immediately modify the Volstead Act for the sale of beer to increase the taxable revenue of our Republic. [Applause.]

Fourth. Establish a 5-day week and a 6-hour day.

Fifth. Guarantee bank deposits through a national bank insurance fund. This will protect the savings of every American citizen and bring the hoarded money from its hiding places into circulation in business, in commerce, in agriculture, and industry where it belongs. [Applause.]

Sixth. Recognize Soviet Russia and open American capital and labor to the vast Russian markets to feed and clothe 160,000,000 Russians. This would immediately employ 2,000,000 American workingmen. It would give American money on long-term credits to Russia directly instead of giving it indirectly through Germany. [Applause.]

Seventh. Establish unemployment insurance and old-age pensions in every State of the Union. Derelicts and driftwood of economic strife must not float like flotsam and jetsam upon the ocean of unemployment. Unemployment insurance and old-age pensions are neither new nor radical ideas. The archconservative, the Iron Chancellor of Germany, Bismarck, instituted them in Germany away back in 1883 to break up the great forces of socialism that were prevalent in Germany at that time.

The liberals, Asquith and Lloyd George, put them into operation and realization in England in 1909. The militant and aggressive socialists, Briand and Clemenceau, perfected them in France in 1910.

Since that time 30 nations of continental Europe have placed them upon the statute books of their countries. Why should America, the most advanced and civilized country of the entire world, be so far behind in the onward march and progress of civilization? [Applause.]

Eighth. Institute employment agencies throughout the United States to cooperate with every State agency existing throughout our Republic so that labor may easily be shifted from one part of our country to another in times of economic depression and find positions where their services could be utilized.

Ninth. Universal disarmament would save billions of dollars for all nations of the world. This money could be utilized for culture, education, social justice, and humanizing interests that would ennoble mankind. The only effective way, therefore, to bring about peace in Europe is to

impress upon the citizens of that continental section to bring about complete disarmament. [Applause.]

Tenth. Two million children, all under 16 years of age, are today working in mills, mines, looms, and factories, taking the place of men and women throughout the length and breadth of our country. The delicate bodies and innocent minds of these children belong to the temple of the schoolhouse, there to be developed, through the light of education, so that they may have sound minds in healthy bodies. By all means abolish child labor wherever it is found, and give these humble children their opportunity in the schoolhouse where they belong. [Applause.]

If these heroic measures do not restore prosperity, then an immediate economic blood transfusion upon our body politic is absolutely essential.

Then, in the name of humanity, the President of the United States should be authorized, empowered, and directed by the Congress of the United States to declare that a state of national emergency exists, in peace the same as in war, and shall have the power to conscript whatever man power and resources our country may possess in order to safeguard the interests of the people of our country. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, every emergency and crisis in the history of the world has produced its leader. In this critical period America is fortunate in having summoned to lead us from the land of promise to the land of performance her illustrious son, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. [Applause.]

I now yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ALLGOOD. I agree with the gentleman in his outline, especially in regard to unemployment insurance, but the gentleman speaks about the boys who were taken as cannon fodder. Do we not need some insurance against future wars?

Mr. SIROVICH. My dear sir, if Congress had the courage not to abdicate its powers to anyone, but exercised its executive authority and asserting its legislative independence, we should never have loaned \$11,000,000,000 to Europe, which is arming itself to the teeth, getting ready to bring on another great war, in which God knows how many millions of men will have to be offered upon the altar of war. We believe as Americans in universal disarmament, that will bring about the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God through universal peace. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLGOOD. What does the gentleman think about a constitutional amendment to the effect that Congress will not give its power of credit for the fighting of offensive warfare hereafter?

Mr. SIROVICH. If I understand the temper of the Seventy-third Congress, I am convinced that it realizes that success does not consist in making a mistake as we did before, but it consists in not making the same mistake over and over again. America should never wage an offensive war against any nation of the world. It should battle only in defense of its honor when attacked.

Mr. ALLGOOD. If the old European powers had had to pay for the war as they fought it, it would not have lasted 4 years.

Mr. SIROVICH. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. ALLGOOD. And if we had a constitutional amendment to that effect and if the other nations of the world would take up that idea, so that future wars could not be fought on credit, so that future generations would not have to suffer for what was taking place at the time, then we would stop war.

Mr. SIROVICH. My dear sir, when I traveled through Europe last year, I found in almost every nation of the world that they had overburdened their people with taxation. They are using from 70 to 80 cents of every dollar that they gather in taxation in preparation for a new war and in payment of the obligations of the old wars. If they would use those 70 or 80 cents to develop themselves intellectually, socially, physically, and morally, they would be

doing far more to promote the interests of the world for peace, for harmony, for concord and good will.

Mr. SHOEMAKER. Will the gentleman please contrast that with the progress being made in Vienna, Austria?

Mr. SIROVICH. In 1815, after the Napoleonic wars, in the city of Vienna, an infamous treaty was adopted at a conference presided over by Prince Metternich, the adroit Prime Minister of Austria. In that conference were representatives of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and England, who shortly thereafter retired. This group constituted the league of nations of their day. It was called the "Holy Alliance." The purpose of this alliance was to make the world safe for monarchy. Liberalism and progressivism, wherever they were found, were to be crushed and annihilated. Reactionaryism, autocracy, and conservatism sat in the saddle. Progress, liberalism, and reform, under the name of democracy, were driven into subterranean channels in order to survive.

Why did monarchy hate liberalism and try so desperately to suppress and destroy it? Because prior to the French Revolution liberalism gave birth to an intellectual, economic, political, and industrial revolution. The intellectual revolution began with Voltaire, who pilloried and excoriated the church as the custodian of hidebound tradition; Montesquieu, who preached the gospel of parliamentary constitutional government for France the same as was found in England; Rousseau, who in his treatise on the social contract enunciated the political concept that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed—that kings do not rule by the divine right of God, but through the sovereign right of the people. These writings of these men on existing conditions reflected the social and economic status of the people of Europe. The French peasants were in misery. The financial condition of France was desperate. Thousands were unemployed. Families were starving. Taxes were imposed upon those least able to bear them, just as in our Republic. That was the spark that caused the conflagration that soon thereafter not only engulfed France but encompassed the entire civilized world as well.

Prince Metternich and his associates, while sitting around the conference table in Vienna in 1815, ascribed the French Revolution to the growth of liberalism in western Europe. In order to prevent monarchy from ever again being challenged by democracy they determined not only to check liberalism in science, art, literature, philosophy, and statesmanship but even endeavored to bring back to Bourbon Spain its lost colonies in South and Central America. The Holy Alliance formed in Vienna sounded the death knell of democracy not wisely but too well. When its influence had waned there had grown in the place of the liberalism of Voltaire the socialism of Karl Marx. In place of the freedom of Montesquieu the anarchy of Bakunin and Proudhon, and instead of the laissez faire doctrine of Bentham and Mill the communistic anarchy and "mutual aid" of Prince Kropotkin.

About the time of Woodrow Wilson we behold, almost a century after the treaty of Vienna, monarchy again trying to destroy democracy. Woodrow Wilson, the greatest philosopher of democracy that this Nation has ever produced since the days of Thomas Jefferson, recognized this fact and, to preserve democracy, carried the Monroe doctrine over to Europe. The conscience of America, public opinion, and its physical and material resources followed him. Our President declared that "the world must be made safe for democracy." When the World War was concluded monarchy succumbed. Democracy triumphed. The Hohenzollerns of Germany were eliminated. The Hapsburgs of Austria were destroyed. The Romanoffs of Russia collapsed. Just as Napoleon was banished to St. Helena, so the Kaiser was exiled to Doorn. In the ashes of these autocratic governments there rose triumphantly the Republics of Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

Just as the Holy Alliance was formed in 1815 to protect the rights of monarchy, so was the League of Nations formed

in 1919 to protect the rights of democracy. Just as the treaty of Vienna in 1815 changed the geographical complexion of Europe, so the new Treaty of Versailles in 1919 changed the geographical complexions of Europe and the entire world. Just as the treaty of Vienna was infamous and unfit and caused 100 years of conflict, so will this Treaty of Versailles go down in history as an iniquitous treaty that will bring havoc and injustice to millions of men and women throughout Europe. [Applause.]

Today we find France and her allies, or satellites, such as Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Belgium forming a ring and having as their economic slaves, Germany, Austria, and Hungary, thus breeding not only revolution but war. The only thing in the future that the American people can do, in my humble opinion, is to follow the advice of George Washington when he said that America should have no entangling alliances with any European country. [Applause.]

Mr. ALLGOOD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield.

Mr. ALLGOOD. If they had to pay as they fought, they could not fight long. That is the point I wished to bring out.

Mr. SIROVICH. My distinguished friend should remember that the great Napoleonic wars in which all of Europe was involved 117 years ago have not all been paid for to this day. They have not paid the debts that were incurred in that war. How in God's name is it to be expected that the debts we have incurred will be paid before another 100 years have gone by?

Mr. ALLGOOD. They are a mortgage on the future.

Mr. SIROVICH. They are a mortgage upon future generations. Future generations are the innocent victims of our patriotism that runs rampant when we do not deliberate and meditate or think before acting.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield to my distinguished friend from Arkansas.

Mr. GLOVER. Does the gentleman not believe as a further prevention that we ought to pass a bill in this Congress authorizing the drafting of the wealth of the country the same as the drafting of man power? If that were done, would it not be almost a preventative against another war?

Mr. SIROVICH. My distinguished friend has asked me a most thoughtful question. So far as I am concerned, I have always put human rights before property rights. If we conscripted property the same as we did the bodies of the men we sent to France, men who had no opportunity to object to give their last drop of devotion upon the altar of our Republic, there never would be another war. [Applause.]

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield to my friend from Texas.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Would it not require an amendment of the Constitution to authorize the conscription of property?

Mr. SIROVICH. My dear sir, we ought to have many amendments to the Constitution. One way in which the Constitution requires amendment is the inclusion of a provision that should prohibit our Government, States, and cities issuing tax-exempt securities in which people can put their money, and get interest on that money, which does not go for the support of the Government. [Applause.] If we could impose a tax on the \$22,500,000,000 of tax-exempt securities now held by people all over the country, it would help balance the Budget, which we want to balance as patriotic Members of Congress. So what is the use? If we need amendments, we are going to adopt them. We are about to change an amendment that, when I first came on the floor of the House, I never believed would be changed during my lifetime; that is, the repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

I see my good colleague, Brother Schafer, sitting there. When we entered the Seventieth Congress we had 56 wets in the House. Many times have I stood in the well of the House to show hundreds of Members of Congress what was

happening when alcohol was denatured with virulent poisons that were put into it, which caused the untimely death of thousands of innocent men, women, and children, a provision that should never have been placed upon the statute books of the Republic. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, let me take this opportunity to thank you for the cordial and unusual attention and kindness you have given me as I made these cursory remarks for which I alone am responsible. Speaking for myself, I sincerely hope that God Almighty will bless our President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with good health and strength during his incumbency as President of the United States, to help him realize the prayers of the American people for the return of a feeling of good will and prosperity. For our beloved Speaker, HENRY T. RAINEY, and our gracious and respected majority leader, JOSEPH BYRNS, I bespeak God's richest blessings upon both of them. For the Membership of the Seventy-third Congress, I hope God will bless you all and grant you happiness in your heart and contentment in your mind in performing your duty to our Republic as patriotic Americans. [Applause.]

GUARANTY OF BANK DEPOSITS IN GERMANY

Mr. COLLINS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the guaranty of bank deposits in Germany.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKSTEIN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following:

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE IN GERMANY CONCERNING THE DARMSTÄDTER NATIONAL BANK, JULY 13, 1931

[Reichsgesetzblatt, July 13, 1931]

On the basis of article 48, section 2 of the constitution, there is ordered:

1. The government of the Reich is authorized to assume guaranties in consideration of the Darmstädter & National Bank, a limited liability company, the liquidity of which is threatened by the money crisis.

2. The government may order, in case of the assumption of a guaranty, that attachments, distraints, and temporary orders against the property of the bank may not be made and that bankruptcy may not be declared on the property of the bank. The government may make the same arrangements for the property of a personally liable partner of the bank, if it is considered necessary in the interest of the creditors of the bank. The effect of this provision is that the personally liable partner is subject to the same limitations which are set for the bank in this decree and the regulations for its execution.

3. The government is authorized to issue directions for the management and representation of the bank, the fulfillment of the obligations of the bank, the service relations and legal-property claims of the personally liable partners, employees, and members of the board of directors toward the bank, as well as the necessary legal orders and administrative directions for the execution of this decree; it may threaten a prison sentence up to 3 years and a fine, or one of these penalties, for violations against the orders issued by it.

4. Measures which are taken in accordance with this decree, or the regulations for its execution, form no basis for compensation.

5. This order is effective July 13, 1931.

GERMANY—REORGANIZATION OF BANKS—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION (From our correspondent)

BERLIN, February 23, 1932.

The Reichstag was summoned for February 23, and the Government had given itself and the banks until the 22d to complete their reorganized balance sheets, so that the program of reorganization should be complete when the Reichstag met. The negotiations have been conducted during the last few weeks with the greatest industry and discretion, and their result is a complete rationalization of the balance-sheet position of the big banks. It also involves, however, a further penetration by the State into the sphere of banking.

The scheme, which was made public yesterday, leaves only one large private bank, the Deutsche Bank and Diskontogesellschaft, and even that bank is to hand over temporarily about 50,000,000 shares to the Golddiskontbank, which means, in effect, to the Reichsbank. The Darmstädter Bank is to disappear, absorbed by the Dresdner Bank without leaving so much as a trace of its name. The most surprising arrangement is the transfer of an overwhelming majority of the shares of the Commerz-und-Privatbank to the Golddiskontbank. This brings the Commerz-und-

Privatbank, which itself is taking over the Barmer Bankverein, under the control of the Reichsbank. Finally, the Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt of Leipzig, which amalgamated some months ago with the Saxon State Bank, is now to be provided with fresh funds by the Reich.

So gigantic a process of rationalization both in form and in method is utterly without precedent. Whether it was necessary and desirable to undertake it at this moment and in this form is open to doubt. It depends whether no further heavy losses on the top of those which have already been sustained are still to be feared, or whether an economic recovery might be anticipated within measurable distance of time, which would have made possible a less drastic reorganization with less intervention by the State. The Government and the Reichsbank did not take this view. The Reichsbank has offered much more substantial assistance than it did last summer, and that in itself is a very sound proceeding. The crisis has brought the Reichsbank very large profits, which must have amounted to between one hundred and fifty and two hundred millions in the past year, and it is improbable that these profits will be very much less during the next 5 years. The Reich has a claim on the major part of these profits, partly in the form of a tax on excess note circulation and partly in the form of a percentage share in the profits. The obvious course is for the Reichsbank to make these emergency profits available for the restoration of economic activity. That could, of course, have been done by different means from those which are being adopted; the Reichsbank might have taken over the shares of all the big banks. As it does not wish to do this itself, it is increasing the capital of the Golddiskontbank from RM.200,000,000 to RM.400,000,000, thereby enabling it to acquire the shares.

Details of the reconstruction of the individual banks are as follows:

DEUTSCHE BANK UND DISKONTOGESellschaft

A loss of RM.275,000,000 is written off, following a writing-off of 125 millions out of hidden reserves in the 2 preceding years. The bank believes that this will cover not only the losses already sustained, but also all the risks which can be anticipated. Of these 275 millions, 240 millions are to come from "debtors" and 35 millions out of investments and participations. The bank is covering these reductions in the book value of its assets entirely out of its own resources, without outside help; 145½ millions are taken from reserves, 23½ millions from the 1931 profits, and 108 millions are derived from reduction of capital. Of the original capital of 285 millions, 35 millions were already in the bank's own possession at the end of 1930, and in 1931 a further 70 millions were acquired. Only 180 millions, therefore, are still held by the public. These are reduced to 72 millions by being written down to 40 percent of their par value, and the reserves are at the same time written down from 160 millions to 18 millions. New shares to the value of RM.72,000,000 are being issued at 115, and 22 millions of these were taken up in 2 days by friends and customers of the bank. The rest are being taken over for the time being by the Golddiskontbank, but they are to be sold as soon as possible. This will leave the D. D. Bank with a share capital of 134 millions and reserves of 25½ millions.

THE DANATBANK-DRESDNER BANK

Only an amalgamated balance sheet is published, and the fusion is retrospective as from January 1, 1931. The two banks together have undergone losses of about 430 millions, of which about 200 millions were those of the Danatbank. The Reich has taken over 100 millions of the losses, and 321½ millions are being written off out of the profits of the preceding year. These 321½ millions are being covered as follows: The Danatbank formerly had 60 millions share capital and 60 millions open reserve. Of the shares, 35 millions were held by the bank itself and were to be handed over to industry; the reserves have been entirely lost. The remaining 25 millions of capital are being written down to 7½ millions, and the reduced share will be exchanged for Dresdner Bank shares in the proportion of 1 to 1. Of the original 100 millions capital of the Dresdner Bank, 34 millions were in the possession of the bank and have been canceled, and the rest, like those of the Danatbank, have been written down in the proportion of 10 to 3. As, however, some of these shares are held by the Reich, which has relinquished them without compensation, only 12½ millions of the total ordinary share capital are left. Further the Dresdner Bank had issued 300 millions preference shares to the Reich last June, and these are being written down to 200 millions, so that the total capital will amount to 220 millions with open reserves of 30 millions, also subsidized by the Reich. In addition, the bank is receiving from the Reich 60 millions in the form of credits and a guaranty fund.

THE COMMERZ-UND-PRIVATBANK

The total losses were 107 millions. The bank formerly had 40½ millions open reserves, which were used to cover part of the losses, and 75 millions share capital. Of this, 37½ million shares were held by the bank, and these are being sold at par to the Reich. The shares are to be written down in the proportion of 10 to 3, which shows a book profit of 52½ millions. The Golddiskontbank is taking 45 million new shares at 115, and 12½ million new shares are being issued in exchange for the capital of the Barmer Bankverein, which is absorbed by the "Compri." The capital of the Commerzbank will thus amount to 80 millions, and there will also be 30 millions open reserves provided by the Reich.

THE ALLGEMEINE DEUTSCHE CREDIT-ANSTALT (ADCA)

The losses were 25 millions, covered by 11 millions open reserve, a book profit of 12 millions on reduction of capital and profits of 2 millions. The capital of the bank was formerly 40 millions, but 22 millions have been recently held by the bank itself. These are to be canceled and the rest of the capital reduced, in the proportion of 3 to 1, to 6 millions. The capital is then to be increased to 19 millions, and the new shares taken over by the Golddiskontbank. The Reich is to provide 6 millions reserve.

The following table shows the capitalization of the German banks after reorganization:

[Million marks]

	D.-D. Bank	Dresdner	Commerz	Adca
Share capital held by—				
Public.....	94	22	23.8	6
Reich.....	0	150	11.2	-----
Golddiskontbank.....	50	48	45	13
Creditors:				
Total.....	2,993	2,744	1,047	229
Foreign.....	686	770	280	(1)

¹ Not known.

The new Dresdner Bank will thus have the largest capital, but the D.-D. Bank still leads in respect of deposits. The Commerzbank follows very long after. Thanks to the help of the Reich, its position is particularly liquid. Two large Berlin banks, which have no branches, succeeded in writing off last year's losses, without canceling any of their capital or open reserves, and are not included in the table. These are the Reichscreditgesellschaft, which is owned by the Reich, and the purely private Berliner Handelsgesellschaft. Both banks are distributing a 4 per cent dividend for 1931 and have maintained their capital intact.

On July 13 last the Reich undertook a guaranty for all the obligations of the Danatbank. This guaranty is terminated, so far as domestic creditors are concerned, by the completion of the fusion. The new Dresdner Bank is sufficiently strong to command the confidence of its creditors without a formal Government guaranty, but any domestic creditors who consider their interests to be damaged by its termination are at liberty to withdraw their deposits at any time. As this cannot be applied to foreign creditors, owing to the standstill agreement, the Reich guaranty still holds good for the time being as far as they are concerned. Foreign credits amount to RM.360,000,000, and negotiations are to be opened later for the withdrawal of the Government guaranty in respect to them. The reorganization which the German banks have just completed is an achievement which commands respect. Germany has been the first country in the world to purge her banking system of the effects of the crisis and set it in order. Every single asset of the banks has been carefully examined, every loss has been written off, and every imaginable contingency provided for by reserves. The sense of responsibility which has led the German banks to undertake this rationalization in the midst of the crisis must strengthen their credit, and the eradication of their losses must increase their activity. Even if doubts arise as a matter of principle in respect to this extensive encroachment of the state in the sphere of banking, these impulses to an unfavorable judgment are eclipsed by the vastness of the reorganization itself. The effectiveness of the German banks has been restored.

The radicals of the right will not be able to conduct a united campaign against President von Hindenburg. Herr Hitler is standing for the national-socialists and Herr Dusterberg for the German nationalists. This has further diminished the prospects of the right, for they have shown how little cohesion there is in their ranks, and this impression will not be erased even if there should be a second ballot, at which the "Harzburg front" was restored. The candidature of Dusterberg is just as pointless as that of the communist, Thälmann. The election will be a duel between Hindenburg and Hitler, between the conservative-minded leader of the German people, who is endeavoring to construct a bridge between the past and the present and who is now finding support from all parties, from conservatives to the social-democrats, for the protection of the constitution and for a policy of security, and the active counter-revolutionary who seeks to take advantage of a time of confusion and distress to establish a fascist dictatorship in Germany. That is how this struggle will appear to the German people. It will appeal to men's imaginations more than any previous election, and will call for a more important verdict. The national-socialists have shown, by the candidature of their leader, that they appreciate the vital importance to themselves of victory. If they are beaten, the prestige of their earlier victories will be destroyed and the illusion that they are advancing from victory to victory will be shattered. Dr. Brüning and the parties which support him have secured a great tactical success in forcing the national-socialists to a decisive trial of strength in circumstances which are peculiarly unfavorable for them.

NONHOARDABLE SELF-LIQUIDATING MONEY

Mr. PETTENGILL. Mr. Speaker, last Friday I secured unanimous consent to extend my remarks, but on account

of the long delay in the Public Printing Office in getting out the last copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I ask to have it transferred to today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. PETTENGILL. Mr. Speaker, in his recent book, *Booms and Depressions*, Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, describes the plan here outlined as "the most efficient method of controlling hoarding and probably the speediest way out of the depression."

In collaboration with Professor Fisher, and aided by valuable suggestions from other distinguished economists, the junior Senator from Alabama, Hon. JOHN H. BANKHEAD, and I have introduced in the Senate and House identical bills "To provide for the issuance of stamped money certificates, and for other purposes." A copy of the bill is appended.

The substance of this bill was first offered by Senator BANKHEAD as an amendment to the Costigan-La Follette relief bill, and was ably described by him in an address to the Senate on February 17, to which your attention is invited. (See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, pp. 4327 to 4333.)

This bill is not offered as a substitute to other necessary measures, but as supplementary to them for emergency action to assist in stopping the vicious downward spiral of values and in starting it upward by bringing idle buying power into a stagnant market. It is novel; but certainly in the present crisis, caused in large part by hoarded currency and frozen deposits, no one should shrink from bringing forward for discussion any method which seems to offer possibilities for remedial action. Its authors have no pride of opinion with respect to it, and will welcome constructive criticism from anyone who may believe, as we do, that it may contain the germ of a sound idea.

Referring to section numbers of appended bill, I set forth its purposes and mechanism as briefly as possible.

ITS MECHANISM

The United States is to issue up to \$1,000,000,000 in amount of "stamped money certificates" of \$1 denomination. Every Wednesday for 52 consecutive weeks a 2-cent postage stamp is to be placed by the holder on the back of the certificate. When fully stamped, the certificate is to be redeemed by the Treasury in other lawful money of the United States. This makes the issue fully self-liquidating, within 1 year, with a margin of some \$40,000,000 to spare in a billion dollar issue (52 stamps at 2 cents each equals \$1.04, which times 1,000,000,000 equals \$1,040,000,000). Although the tentative draft does not so provide, consideration might be given to the repeal of the present deflationary tax on bank checks in exchange for this extra \$40,000,000.

Section 5 provides that the certificate shall be legal tender for all purposes if at the date of transfer the required number of stamps due to be affixed on and prior to date of such transfer are in fact attached.

Section 7 declares it to be against the public policy of the United States to provide in any contract, subsequently executed, that such certificates shall not be received in discharge of such contract. With this, and the legal-tender quality of the certificate, it is anticipated that the currency will circulate freely.

REPLATIONARY EFFECT

Without taking part at this time in the present debate about "inflation," it is admitted by everyone that perhaps the most fundamental thing to be accomplished is to cause a recovery of values. Various expedients have been used to accomplish that objective—open market operations, change in discount rates, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Glass-Steagall bill, the Glass-Borah national bank note amendment to the home loan bank bills, all sorts of domestic moratoriums, and the distressed-debtors bill. The reservoirs of credit have been filled, but they remain stagnant. Meantime values continue downward. The commodity-price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has

just touched a new low. The decline of commodity values has affected all other values, both on the farms and in the city. It is causing foreclosures and tax sales to spread like a prairie fire.

It is manifest that all expedients thus far used have not stopped the decline, and disaster knocks at the door of all.

On a falling market no one will buy except from hand to mouth. Therefore, available credit is not used. Merchants and manufacturers cannot safely borrow against an avalanche of melting values. Nor can banks safely loan. As Professor Fisher says:

Business does not wish to borrow until it is sure of buyers. In a depression the buyers wait for business to inspire confidence, and business cannot inspire confidence until it gets back on a normal borrowing basis. If only buying could be started first, business borrowing would follow.

It is submitted that this bill attacks the problem at its foundation. It brings buyers into the market. It encourages the payment of debt. It penalizes buyers for not using available purchasing power.

The bill is essentially a tax on hoarding. Everyone into whose hands one of these certificates comes will get rid of it as quickly as possible, will try to pass it on before the following Wednesday, as he will be taxed 2 per cent if he does not.

It is apparent that an issue of \$1,000,000,000 would circulate at least once a week, thereby doing \$52,000,000,000 of money work in a year. It is likely, however, that it will circulate much more often than once a week, perhaps from 3 to 5 times, thus doing from \$156,000,000,000 to \$260,000,000,000 worth of money work in 12 months' time.

The possibilities in stopping the further decline of values, and starting them upward, by introducing this enormous and compulsory buying power into a stagnant market are worthy of very serious consideration. It might be all that is necessary to "prime the pump." As soon as these buyers come into the market place, confidence should return and values immediately start to rise. If that should be the result, then other money, now hoarded by the hundreds of millions of dollars, would also come into the market. People would say, "Now is the time to buy." They would feel that if they did not their dollars will buy less a few weeks later. With these new certificates and the hoarded money coming into the market merchants and manufacturers could again borrow with confidence and the banks could loan with confidence. This would melt the frozen reservoirs of bank credit and let them again flow in the channels of trade. As soon as that happens the "stamped money certificates" would then be taken out of circulation as provided in section 12. Or if recovery should then halt, new issues of this nonhoardable currency could be poured into the market places.

It is possible that this relatively simple mechanism would be all that is necessary to start values upward. In the early days of railroading it is said that when the locomotive stopped with the driving shaft at the "dead center" of the wheel that the fireman would get out with a crowbar and lift the wheel an inch or two and thus start the train with a crowbar.

REPLATION WITH A BRAKE

Section 12 of the bill provides that if and when the wholesale commodity price level of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reaches a certain level the nonhoardable currency is to be retired from circulation. The "brake" might be stated in the alternative as suggested to me by a distinguished economist from Wisconsin, (1) restoration of the price level as set forth in section 12, or (2) full employment of labor, or (3) international agreement on a uniform gold standard, discretion being given to the President or the Federal Reserve Board to apply the "brake" when either, or a combination of these standards, is arrived at. In fact, he suggests that more than \$1,000,000,000 be authorized to be issued with provisions for reissue until recovery has been reached in conformity with the standards adopted. I agree with this. There is no use going into this half-heartedly. The plan is to start buying, start values upward, and reemploy idle men. We should pour enough of this nonhoardable currency into the market places until that objective is attained.

NO SCARE FROM INFLATION

The proposal increases the volume of circulating medium, but, more important, it increases its velocity, which students of the money question recognize to be as important, if not more important than volume. An increase in the volume of money if it, too, goes into hoarding or drives other money into hoarding, might not affect the price level. At the same time, due to the fact that the issue is absolutely self-liquidating, providing funds for its own redemption in 12 months—through the sale of the required postage stamps—and due further to the “brakes” to be provided against a rising price level, the confidence of the public should not be disturbed by reason of the increased volume and velocity of the proposed issue. It is submitted that this is a middle-of-the-road measure that both the friends and foes of “inflation” could agree on.

NO STRAIN ON GOLD RESERVES

As the issue is not redeemable in gold or other lawful money of the United States until the Government has collected \$1.04—through the sale of fifty-two 2-cent stamps—for each \$1 issued, it is manifest that the proposal does not place any strain on existing gold reserves. For that reason, it should not have any disturbing effect on the ability of the Government to sell its bonds. In fact, if it causes prices to move upward, farmers, merchants, and manufacturers would begin to liquidate their commodities at a profit, begin to make money, resume the payment of income taxes, and improve rather than harm the credit of the Nation and its ability to balance the Budget. It is manifest also that as goods are bought replacement goods must be provided, and thus labor be reemployed.

GRESHAM'S LAW

Would it drive “good money” into hiding? It is submitted that the exact opposite would occur. This for the reason that this issue is full legal tender, is self-liquidating, would be redeemable in gold when fully stamped, and would buy as much and no more and no less than any other dollar. It is of course true that if I had \$2, one a Federal Reserve or Treasury note and the other one of the “stamped” dollars, and had a debt of \$1 to pay, I would pay it with the latter in order that it would not be in my hands on the Wednesday following, when another 2-cent stamp is due to be affixed. But having passed it on, I would then use the Federal Reserve or Treasury note in the next transaction; and if the expectations of the sponsor of this proposal should be realized in a rising price level, all dollars of lawful money now in hoarding would begin to circulate and not go into hiding, under the Gresham formula.

The proposal really comes down to this: The Government would lend \$1,000,000,000—or any other amount—of its credit and money power—its legal tender—to the people of the Nation for a period of 1 year, to be paid back in installments of 2 cents a week for 52 weeks. It is therefore no strain on the Federal Treasury.

METHOD OF PUTTING IN CIRCULATION

Sections 13, 14, and 15 of the tentative draft provide that the money shall be apportioned to the States to be used in the payment of State or municipal public works now or hereafter in process of construction. This would in itself immediately employ labor and provide jobs. It would permit the States and municipalities to continue and expand necessary public works without cost to them, as they would give no note to the Federal Government for the money used. It would, therefore, release other of their tax moneys for other uses, and impose no tax burden on their citizens except as they would buy from week to week the necessary postage stamps to keep the certificates a legal tender for the payment of debts and the purchase of goods.

Other ways of putting it in circulation may be suggested—unemployment relief through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or in the payment in part of the wages of Federal, State, or municipal employees, or disbursement to veterans.

IS IT SUBJECT TO OBJECTION AS A SALES TAX?

At first blush the proposal might seem to be a species of sales tax. On analysis, however, this objection disappears to

almost the vanishing point. To begin with, it could not even indirectly operate as a tax on sales except on Wednesdays, and then only 2 cents on the dollar. But all other sales between Wednesdays would be free from any burden whatever. Week-end buying, for example, would be entirely free. If, therefore, the certificates were to circulate four times a week, the 2-cent tax would average only one-half of 1 percent on total transactions performed by these certificates weekly. But, still more important, all other transactions made with other mediums of exchange—bank checks, Treasury notes, silver certificates, and so forth—would be free from any tax burden whatever. On the total volume of business done in the course of a week the 2-cent burden on transactions covered by these certificates would be an almost infinitesimal fraction of 1 percent on total volume. It does not seem possible therefore that merchants would or could mark up their commodities to cover the 2-cent tax that they would have to pay on Wednesdays on account of receiving these certificates on Tuesdays before they have an opportunity to pass them on to another holder.

WOULD MERCHANTS ACCEPT THEM IN CASH TRANSACTIONS?

For all debts owing merchants they would be obliged to accept them the same as any other creditor for the reason that the certificates are legal tender. There is, of course, no way to make a merchant accept them for cash transactions, if he refuses to do so. A merchant can refuse to accept gold if he chooses to in cash transactions. But in these days when merchants are going to the wall for want of customers it does not seem likely that they are going to close their doors to any buyer who walks into their stores with cash in his hands. To begin with, all transactions with these certificates between Wednesdays impose no burden on the merchant, as has been pointed out. A stamped certificate which he receives on Thursday, for example, he will pass on without tax before the following Wednesday in pay rolls, in payment of rent, or for merchandise to his jobber, and so forth. Of course, all credit transactions of the merchants would be payable by these certificates, as they would then be legal tender for a debt. In many cash transactions the stamped certificate would represent only a fraction of the total cash involved, the rest being paid in existing currency. In the present starvation of retail trade it is more likely than not that merchants would advertise that the certificates would be accepted by them in all cash transactions as well as in the payment of book accounts.

PROTECTION TO BANKS

In the payment of debts owing banks they would be subject to tax like other creditors. But section 10 provides that with respect to deposits by customers banks are not required to accept these certificates unless the depositor pays a service charge of 2 cents. This would prevent the dumping of the certificates in banks on Tuesdays by their depositors. Deposits would be made in other forms of money. The certificates would remain in the channels of trade, which is what the proposal intends. And, as stated before, the surplus of \$40,000,000 on a billion-dollar issue which the Government receives by collecting \$1.04 on every dollar might warrant including in the bill the repeal of the existing tax on bank checks—thus further freeing banking transactions and the return of deposit money to banking institutions.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL

Section 4 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is to advertise the issue by posters in post offices and public buildings, as well as by advertising in newspapers and magazines. We are at war. We can build up a war psychology. When we recall how effective was the campaign in 1917-18 for the sale of war-savings stamps, confidence can be placed in the effectiveness of a patriotic appeal at this time with respect to this issue. “This dollar fed a hungry man”; “This dollar gave an American a job,” “Stamp out the depression,” and so forth, are samples of the appeal that could be made.

OTHER DETAILS

It is considered important that for the convenience of a hundred million people in daily transactions, the regular

2-cent postage stamps be used, rather than a special small-size stamp. Postage stamps are in use everywhere. Any other kind of stamp would subject the public to tremendous inconvenience. This, of course, would require a larger certificate than currency now in use, but it should be pointed out that 18 postage stamps can be affixed on the back of the small-size currency now in use. A certificate therefore of the same length as the currency now in use but folded once, like a voucher check, would accommodate the 52 stamps. Also, for the convenience of the public, it is suggested that the entire issue be in one denomination, preferably \$1, so only one denomination of postage stamps need to be used and kept on hand.

IN CONCLUSION

It is submitted, finally, that this proposal conforms to the "adequate but sound currency" formula used by the President-elect in his inaugural address. Currency now in use is sound but it is not adequate either in volume or velocity to equalize hoarding and frozen deposits. A copy of the bill is appended. Suggestions and criticisms are invited.

A bill to provide for the issuance of stamped money certificates, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be engraved and printed currency of the United States in the form of stamped money certificates. Said certificates shall be in the denomination of \$1 each and the issue shall be limited to \$1,000,000,000. Said certificates shall be of a suitable size to provide space on the backs thereof for affixing 52 postage stamps. The backs of said certificates shall be prepared in such manner as to indicate clearly the proper place for affixing each stamp contemplated herein to the end that on the second Wednesday after the issuance of said certificates from the Treasury the first stamp shall be affixed, and thereafter on each Wednesday until a total of 52 stamps shall be affixed; and said certificates in the spaces designated for affixing said stamps shall set forth the day of the month and year when each such stamp shall be affixed, as, for example:

"On April 5, 1933, affix 2-cent stamp here."

The face of said certificates shall set forth substantially the following:

"This certificate is legal tender for \$1 for payment of all debts and dues, public and private, customs, duties, and taxes: *Provided,* That on the date of its transfer there shall be affixed 2-cent postage stamps for all dates prior to such date of transfer, as set forth in the schedule on the back hereof. When fifty-two 2-cent postage stamps shall have been affixed this certificate shall be redeemable at any post office for \$1 lawful money of the United States."

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized in his discretion to issue the certificates directed to be issued hereunder in monthly or semimonthly installments, all of like tenor and effect, except that the schedule for the affixing of the stamps on the back of said certificate shall bear dates for the affixing of stamps appropriate to the date of the issue of each such installment of certificates.

SEC. 3. When such certificates appropriately stamped in full shall be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption he shall certify to the Postmaster General from time to time the amount of certificates so presented for redemption, and the Postmaster General shall thereupon pay to the Secretary of the Treasury out of the funds arising from the sale of stamps the sum of \$1 for each such certificate so redeemed, whereupon said certificates shall be destroyed.

SEC. 4. Prior to the issuance of the first installment of certificates hereunder the Secretary of the Treasury is directed by posters to be hung in post offices and other public places and by advertising in newspapers and magazines to advise the public of the contemplated issue of these certificates, with appropriate directions to the public with reference to the affixing of stamps, the legal-tender quality of the certificates, their redemption feature, and all such similar information. There is hereby appropriated for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the cost of such advertising the sum of \$100,000.

SEC. 5. When such certificates shall have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury the person holding the same, on and after 12.01 o'clock a. m. of the first Wednesday set forth in the schedule on the back of said certificates shall affix in the space therein provided a 2-cent postage stamp of the United States. Prior to such time said certificates in the hands of all holders shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts for the sum of \$1. After affixing the first stamp said certificate shall be legal tender as aforesaid for the payment of all debts until the following Wednesday, when another 2-cent postage stamp of the United States shall be affixed by the person holding the same prior to 12.01 o'clock a. m. of such Wednesday, and thereafter for 50 consecutive additional Wednesdays like postage stamps shall be affixed by the holders. At all times when there shall be affixed all such postage stamps as are required to be affixed on the back of such certificates prior to the date of transfer, such certificates shall be legal tender as aforesaid for the sum of \$1. When fifty-two 2-cent stamps shall have been affixed on the back thereof the holder

may present the same to any post office in the United States for redemption, and the same shall be redeemed by such post office in any present lawful money of the United States. All post offices in the United States are hereby charged with the duty of making such redemption and of forwarding such certificates for cancellation to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. With respect to such certificates as shall become unfit through use for further circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General are authorized and directed to provide for the exchange of such worn-out certificates for new certificates and to make all regulations required for that purpose.

SEC. 7. It is declared to be against the public policy of the United States to provide in any contract executed subsequent to the date of this act that the certificates to be issued under this act, or any like issue, shall not be received in the discharge of such contract, and all such provisions in such contracts are hereby declared null and void.

SEC. 8. Said certificates, when accepted by the Government, shall be promptly reissued by any department or agency of the Government receiving the same.

SEC. 9. In transactions of less than \$1 such certificates are not legal tender unless stamped by the person tendering the same for one additional week after tender.

SEC. 10. Banks of deposit receiving such certificates as deposits may charge 2 cents for each certificate so deposited as a service charge.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General are authorized to promulgate regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. If and when the wholesale commodity price level of all commodities included by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in computing index numbers of wholesale prices shall equal 80 percent of the average index number for the year 1926, then, anything to the contrary herein notwithstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to discontinue the issuance of certificates hereunder, and such certificates as are then outstanding shall be retired as the same are presented for redemption or replacement of worn-out certificates.

SEC. 13. The entire amount available under this act shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of population according to the Fifteenth Decennial Census. The amount apportioned to the States shall be delivered to the governor of the State applying for the apportionment made to his State upon application being made therefor by the governor to the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount apportioned to a State shall be administered within the State under rules and regulations adopted by the governor thereof and through such agencies as he may establish. The amount apportioned to a State may be, by the governor thereof, apportioned to the counties and/or to the municipalities of said State in such way as may be decided by the governor.

SEC. 14. If the governor of any State does not within 3 months after the passage of this act make application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount apportioned to his State, then said amount shall be reapportioned to the States making application therefor, said apportionment being made on the basis of population according to the Fifteenth Decennial Census.

SEC. 15. The stamped money herein made available shall be used in the first instance in payment for services and/or materials and supplies rendered or furnished in any construction, improvement, or other work of a public nature.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. AYRES, indefinitely, on account of death in his daughter's family.

To Mr. MONTAGUE, indefinitely, on account of illness.

ROLL CALL NO. 3

Mr. STUDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. On page 34, roll call no. 3, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may inform the gentleman that he did not take the oath of office until after the roll call.

Mr. STUDLEY. The Chair is right.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on March 9, 1933, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1491. An act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, March 11, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H.R. 1565) to repeal section 7 of the postal act approved May 29, 1928; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1566) to repeal section 7 of the postal act approved May 29, 1928; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 1567) amending section 1 of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat.L. 751), providing for the method of selling real estate under an order or decree of any United States court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1568) to provide for increasing import taxes on crude petroleum and certain derivatives of petroleum; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLDEN: A bill (H.R. 1569) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H.R. 1570) to prohibit publicity of names of individual borrowers in the reports of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOBBINS: A bill (H.R. 1571) to provide for the use in motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1572) to amend an act entitled "Revenue Act of 1932"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ: A bill (H.R. 1573) granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1574) to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign and Battle of Chalmette in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1575) to authorize removal of wreck of ex-U.S.S. *Cincinnati*; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1576) providing a nautical school at the port of New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FIESINGER: A bill (H.R. 1577) to preserve and protect the gold standard through establishment of an auxiliary monetary reserve of silver and the issuance of silver certificates payable in their gold value equivalent and under such regulations as will provide protection to gold from being cornered and protection from inflation in gold values during periods of excessive demands; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H.R. 1578) to provide Federal aid for aged persons of the District of Columbia who have attained the age of 65 years. The amount of aid to which any such person shall be entitled shall be fixed with due regard to the conditions in each case; but in no case shall it be an amount which when added to the net income of the applicant from all other sources, including income from property as computed under the terms of this act, shall exceed a total of \$1 per day; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FULMER: A bill (H.R. 1579) to establish and maintain a pecan experiment station at or near the city of Orangeburg, S.C.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1580) to amend an act entitled "An act to divide the eastern district of South Carolina into four divisions and the western district into five divisions", by adding a new division to the eastern district and providing for terms of said court to be held at Orangeburg, S.C.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1581) to provide for the conducting of livestock breeding, growing, and feeding experiments in connection with the Sand Hill station at or near Columbia, Richland County, S.C.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: A bill (H.R. 1582) authorizing an appropriation for the erection of a memorial to the officers and men of the United States Navy who lost their lives as the result of a boiler explosion that totally destroyed the U.S.S. *Tulip* near St. Inigoes Bay, Md., on November 11, 1864, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GASQUE: A bill (H.R. 1583) to permit an increase in the length of leaves of absence with pay for members of the Metropolitan Police, the United States park police, and fire department of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1584) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such additional land in the city of Florence, S.C., as may be necessary for the extension and remodeling of the Federal courthouse and post-office building of said city, to cause said building to be extended and remodeled, and authorizing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1585) to provide for the election of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1586) to provide for dividing the State of South Carolina into three judicial districts; for the appointment of a district judge, district attorney, and marshal for the eastern district of South Carolina; for the holding of the terms of courts in said districts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1587) granting uniform pensions to widows and children and dependent parents of certain persons who served the United States in time of war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1588) granting increase of pensions under the general law to soldiers, sailors, marines, members of the Coast Guard for disability incurred in service in line of duty, and to widows, minor children, dependent mothers and fathers of such soldiers, sailors, marines, and members of the Coast Guard, when it has been shown that death was due to service or the result of a disability or disease contracted in the service in line of duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1589) granting uniform pensions to widows and children of certain persons who served the United States in time of war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1590) to amend section 19 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1591) to amend section 19 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1592) granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Carolina to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Waccamaw River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1593) providing for the appointment of an additional district judge for South Carolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1594) granting pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War, to certain widows, minor children, and helpless children of such soldiers, sailors, and marines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1595) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1927; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1596) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Pee Dee River and a bridge across the Waccamaw River, both at or near Georgetown, S.C.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1597) for the erection of a public building at Mullins, S.C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1598) for erection of monument to Gen. Marquis de Lafayette; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1599) for the erection of a public building at Kingstree, S.C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1600) for the erection of a public building at Conway, S.C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1601) for the better organization of the line of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Service of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH: A bill (H.R. 1602) to amend the Perishable Commodities Act, 1930, so as to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of floricultural products in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1603) for restoring and maintaining the purchasing power of the dollar; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1604) to restrict chain and branch banking, to amend the National Bank Act and the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1605) to stabilize the purchasing power of money; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina: A bill (H.R. 1606) to enable borrowers under the Federal Farm Loan Act to secure the release of their mortgages by the transfer of land-bank bonds to the registrars; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HARTLEY: A bill (H.R. 1607) to prevent professional prize fighting and to authorize amateur boxing in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1608) to regulate the shipment in interstate commerce, the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, and use (except for lawful purposes) of explosives, brass knuckles, stilettos, machine guns, tear gas, tear bombs, and other weapons and instrumentalities used in the perpetration of crimes of violence; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HILL of Alabama: A bill (H.R. 1609) to provide for the national defense, agricultural conservation, fertilizer production, navigation, flood control, power distribution, reforestation, industrial development, and unemployment relief by operating the Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama and by developing the Tennessee River, its tributaries and watershed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOEPEL: A bill (H.R. 1610) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories", approved June 25, 1910, as amended, to provide an additional circulating medium, to restore confidence and eliminate hoarding, to guarantee deposits without cost to the depositor, and to reduce interest expenditures on the public debt, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. JEFFERS: A bill (H.R. 1611) to make it a crime to advocate or promote the overthrow or the destruction of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1612) to give veterans of war service in Spanish War and World War preference in the Government and District of Columbia civil service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1613) to amend the act of May 29, 1930, for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1614) to amend the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, by providing allowances for widows and children and dependent parents of veterans of the World War; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1615) to provide sick leave for certain civilian employees of the United States Government; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1616) to restrict general immigration into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H.R. 1617) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLER: A bill (H.R. 1618) providing for an emergency circulation fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1619) to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act, to stabilize the average wholesale price of commodities at the average level of the year 1926, thereby to correct the price decline suffered since September 1928, to promote economic justice, to steady industry, agriculture, commerce, and employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1620) to accelerate public construction, to provide employment, to create the administration of public works, to provide for the more effective coordination and correlation of the public-works activities of the Government, to provide means for raising revenue therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1621) to accelerate public construction during the present emergency, to provide employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1622) to amend the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, to provide minimum penalties of fine and imprisonment for violations thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1623) to provide old-age security; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1624) to regulate the value of money, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 1625) to classify certain positions in the Railway Mail Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1626) granting equipment allowance to third-class postmasters; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1627) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in bituminous coal; provide for consolidations, mergers, and cooperative marketing; require the licensing of corporations producing and shipping coal in interstate commerce; and to create a bituminous-coal commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1628) to grant authority to the Postmaster General to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails by airships to foreign countries and insular and territorial possessions of the United States for periods of not more than 10 years, and to pay for such service at fixed rates per pound, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1629) to promote home ownership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1630) to provide for the purchase or construction of buildings for post-office stations, branches, and garages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1631) to establish the University of the United States; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. KERR: A bill (H.R. 1632) to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H.R. 1633) to provide for placing the Forest Service building site and improvements thereon at Ogden, Utah, under the jurisdiction of the De-

partment of Agriculture; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1634) authorizing the transfer of certain lands near Vallejo, Calif., from the United States Housing Corporation to the Navy Department for naval purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H.R. 1635) to create a commission to study the hospitalizing of war veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1636) to create a Commission for the Erection of a National World War Memorial; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1637) to prevent discriminations against American ships and ports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1638) to create a National Park Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H.R. 1639) to provide additional revenue, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1640) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay \$500 for expenses of Sac and Fox business committee; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1641) to provide for the redemption of adjusted-service certificates issued to veterans of the World War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H.R. 1642) providing for an appropriation toward the alteration and repair of the buildings of Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1643) to divest certain classes of firearms and ammunition of their character as subjects of interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1644) to amend section 4 of the immigration act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1645) to provide for an additional district judge for the eastern district of Michigan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1646) to promote safety on the streets and highways of the District of Columbia by providing for the financial responsibility of owners and operators of motor vehicles for damages caused by motor vehicles on the public highways in the District of Columbia, to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1647) to prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government of the United States and to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of promoting such acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1648) for the relief of the widows of certain members of the police and fire departments of the District of Columbia who were killed or died from injuries received in the line of duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1649) to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to States, municipalities, and political subdivisions of States for the construction, improvement, or maintenance of public streets and highways; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1650) to restore the rights of certain World War veterans to renew their 5-year level premium term Government insurance policies; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1651) to restore the 2-cent postage rate on first-class mail; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1652) to make unlawful transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of a stolen airplane or other aircraft by amendment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1653) to designate the city of Detroit, Mich., as a port of entry for antiques; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1654) to make illegal and provide penalties for transporting kidnapped persons in interstate or foreign commerce and schemes to use the mails in kidnapping cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1655) to provide for the construction of public buildings or additions thereto by local contractors; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1656) to provide for the employment of local architects, landscape architects, and engineers in the construction of public buildings; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1657) to reimburse officers, nurses, and civilian employees of the United States Public Health Service and inmates of the United States Public Health Service Hospital at Corpus Christi, Tex., for losses sustained as the result of a storm which occurred in Texas on September 14, 1919; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1658) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended by the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, by adding thereto a new section providing for direct loans to banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and building and loan associations, for the specific purpose of preventing foreclosures on homes and farms; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1659) to regulate the interstate shipment of firearms; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1660) declaring November 11 a legal public holiday, to be known as Armistice Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1661) to amend sections 1 and 2, title 5, of the United States Code; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1662) to provide for the furnishing of food to children attending schools in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1663) to provide a tax on the sale on margin of corporate securities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1664) to protect depositors of banks and banks by preventing undue publicity in connection with loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1665) to amend title 5 of the United States Code by adding thereto, immediately after chapter 15, a new chapter creating the Department of Aeronautics; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1666) to save the United States Government the sum of approximately \$150,000,000 annually in interest charges by the issuance of low interest rate tax-exempt bonds to retire the \$6,286,099,450 4¼ percent Liberty bonds callable October 15, 1933; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1667) to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to aid in financing projects for the construction of garbage and refuse plants and sewerage systems or sewage-disposal works; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1668) to authorize loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to States, municipalities, and other political subdivisions of States, for the specific purpose of providing food for undernourished school children in the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1669) to amend the Revenue Act of 1932 by repeal of the manufacturers' excise taxes and substituting in lieu thereof a general manufacturers' sales excise tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1670) to amend the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1671) to amend sections 3 and 9 of the act of July 15, 1932, entitled "An act to establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H.R. 1672) to provide for the common defense, to aid interstate commerce by navigation, to promote flood control, to promote the general welfare by creating the Tennessee Valley development authority, and to operate the Muscle Shoals properties; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEAD: A bill (H.R. 1673) to provide a shorter work week for postal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1674) to recognize seniority of service in promotions and assignments of clerks in first- and second-class post offices; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1675) to amend the act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1676) to provide for expansion of Government-owned motor-vehicle service in the Postal Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1677) to provide for the creation of the Saratoga National Monument in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1678) to authorize the delivery of surplus forfeited vessels of the Treasury Department to the Boy Scouts of America for use in sea scout training; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1679) to amend section 4 of the United States Grain Standards Act of 1916 as relating to the use of the official grain standards of the United States on grain moved in interstate commerce from shipping points to destination points without official grade determination; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1680) to amend the National Prohibition Act so as to provide for increasing the permissible alcoholic content of beer, ale, or porter to 3 percent by weight; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1681) to restore former basis of compensation and allowances of postmasters and other employees of offices of the first, second, and third classes, and commissions of postmasters of the fourth class, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1682) relative to assumption of risks of employment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL: A bill (H.R. 1683) to reduce the compensation of Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners to \$5,000 per annum; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1684) restricting the appointment of employees by Members of Congress of the United States in certain cases; to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1685) providing for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a Federal court building at Winchester, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1686) to authorize the erection of a Veterans' Administration hospital in middle Tennessee and to authorize the appropriation therefor; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1687) to provide for the immediate payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted-service certificates without interest deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1688) to provide for terms of the United States District Court for the Nashville Division of the Middle District of Tennessee, to be held at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1689) providing for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building at Livingston, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MONTET: A bill (H.R. 1690) to provide for a preliminary examination and survey for the enlargement of the navigation canal leading from White Lake to Pecan Island, all in Vermillion Parish, La.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1691) for the protection of the agricultural communities along Bayou Vermilion, in the State of Louisiana, against injury to or destruction of crops by reason of the increased salinity of the waters of said bayou resulting from the construction of the Intracoastal Canal; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1692) to authorize the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to turn over to State agencies, for use in the enforcement of laws for the protection of migratory birds, forfeited vessels acquired by the Department of Justice and Treasury Department and no longer needed for official use; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1693) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern district of Louisiana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1694) to amend the Revenue Act of 1932 with a view to decentralizing wealth in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1695) to provide for the commemoration of the Poste des Attakapas, in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNOR: A bill (H.R. 1696) to provide revenue by the taxation of certain nonintoxicating liquors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1697) to provide revenue by the taxation of certain nonintoxicating liquor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1698) to equalize taxation, prevent evasion, and provide revenue, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1699) to provide additional revenue, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1700) to amend section 604 of the Revenue Act of 1932 relating to the tax on furs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PALMISANO: A bill (H.R. 1701) to provide revenue by the taxation of certain nonintoxicating liquor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLK: A bill (H.R. 1702) to amend section 4 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, passed and approved March 4, 1925, relating to the compensation of Members and Delegates in Congress; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. RANKIN: A bill (H.R. 1703) to regulate the value of money, to stabilize its purchasing power by the controlled expansion and contraction of the currency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RUDD: A bill (H.R. 1704) granting hospital treatment to postal employees suffering from tuberculosis, nervous diseases, or kindred occupational ailments in Government-owned hospitals; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1705) to amend an act entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1706) granting annual and sick leave to postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1707) to provide study periods for post-office clerks, terminal and transfer clerks; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1708) granting leave of absence to postal employees on account of death in family; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1709) to amend the World War Veterans' Act granting compensation to certain widows, minor children, and helpless children of such soldiers and sailors of the World War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1710) to purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the section of the borough of Queens, city of New York, N.Y., known and designated as Richmond Hill; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1711) to purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the section of the borough of Queens, city of New York, N.Y., known and designated as Woodhaven; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1712) to authorize the construction and use of underground pneumatic-tube service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1713) to purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the section of the borough of Queens, city of New York, N.Y., known and designated as South Ozone Park; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1714) for postal employees' longevity; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1715) granting holidays to postal employees in States where holidays are a State law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1716) to provide for the applicability to certain classes of persons of the provisions of articles 3 and 4 of the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H.R. 1717) to provide for making loans to needy individuals, ex-service men, farmers, home owners, and business men, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER: A bill (H.R. 1718) relating to the prescribing of medicinal liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROWTHER: A bill (H.R. 1719) to prevent loss of revenue, to provide employment for American labor, and to protect the industries and agriculture of the United States against the effects of depreciation in foreign currencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H.R. 1720) making appropriation for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. SIROVICH: A bill (H.R. 1721) to amend section 3 of the act of May 28, 1928, relating to salary rates of certain civil-service positions; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. TARVER: A bill (H.R. 1722) to subject shipments of pistols in interstate commerce to the police powers of the several States and Territories upon arrival therein; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1723) to make it a crime to advocate or promote the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1724) providing for the settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men for extra pay provided by act of January 12, 1899; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1725) to provide for the extension of Federal aid in highway construction to rural free-delivery routes and star-mail routes which do not constitute portions of Federal or State highway systems designated under existing laws to receive Federal aid as primary (or interstate) or secondary (or intercounty) routes, and providing for the expenditure of such sums of money as may be appropriated hereunder; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1726) to provide for the paving of the Government road, known as the Stephens Gap Road, commencing in the city of Chickamauga, Ga., and extending to Stephens Gap, constituting an approach road to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1727) to provide for the paving of the Government road, known as the Glass Mill Road, commencing in the city of Chickamauga, Ga., and extending to Scotts Mill, constituting an approach road to Chickamauga and

Chattanooga National Military Park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1728) to provide for the commemoration of the Battles of Dalton, Cassville, New Hope Church, Resaca, and Ringgold, in the State of Georgia, and for the erection of markers along the route followed by armies in Georgia during the War between the States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1729) to create a national memorial military park at and in the vicinity of Kennesaw Mountain in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1730) to amend the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, section 202, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. THOMASON of Texas: A bill (H.R. 1731) to make provision for suitable quarters for certain Government services at El Paso, Tex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TURPIN: A bill (H.R. 1732) providing import duties on coal and coke imported into the United States from foreign countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H.R. 1733) to provide for the commemoration of Fort Miro, in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1734) to provide for the commemoration of Fort Beauregard, in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H.R. 1735) to amend the Radio Act of 1927, approved February 23, 1927, as amended (U.S.C., supp. VI, title 47, ch. 4), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H.R. 1736) to abolish police trial boards in the District of Columbia, to establish a Discipline Board for the investigation of the conduct of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, and to provide for their suspension and removal, to amend and repeal certain laws relating thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H.R. 1737) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to establish postal-savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1738) to increase the balance to the credit of any one person in a postal savings depository from \$2,500 to \$5,000; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1739) authorizing the erection of a memorial to Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski at Savannah, Ga.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CARTER of California: A bill (H.R. 1740) to amend subsection (d) of section 11 of the Merchant Marine Act of June 5, 1920, as amended by section 301 of the Merchant Marine Act of May 22, 1928; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1741) to authorize the erection of a 250-bed addition to the United States Veterans' Administration hospital at Livermore, Calif.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. CROWTHER: A bill (H.R. 1742) to prevent loss of revenue, to provide employment for American labor, and to protect the industries and agriculture of the United States against the effects of depreciation in foreign currencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DISNEY: A bill (H.R. 1743) to reduce the amount of gold in the dollar from 25.8 grains nine-tenths fine to 16.5 grains of gold nine-tenths fine so as to bring the purchasing power of the dollar into a proper relation to commodity prices; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H.R. 1744) to provide for the use in motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural products grown in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JAMES: A bill (H.R. 1745) to authorize the acquisition for military purposes of certain lands in Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1746) to repeal the act entitled "An act to give war-time rank to retired officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and/or Coast Guard of the United States", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1747) to authorize appropriations for construction at Fort Bliss, Tex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1748) to authorize appropriations for construction at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1749) to authorize appropriations for construction at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1750) to authorize appropriations for construction at Fort Snelling, Minn., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1751) to repeal the act of May 24, 1928; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1752) to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy at its authorized strength, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1753) to create the Reserve Division of the War Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1754) to increase the efficiency of the Air Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1755) to amend section 1466 of the Revised Statutes relating to relative rank between officers of the Navy and Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1756) to amend the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1757) to provide more effectively for the national defense by increasing the efficiency of the Air Corps of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1758) to amend the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes", approved June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1759) to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1760) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes", to provide a tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1761) to provide for the appraisal and sale of certain public land in Michigan; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H.R. 1762) to provide for the safer and more effective use of the assets of Federal Reserve banks and of national banking associations, to regulate interbank control, to prevent the undue diversion of funds into speculative operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MALONEY of Louisiana: A bill (H.R. 1763) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Gretna, parish of Jefferson, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PALMISANO: A bill (H.R. 1764) authorizing the issue of scrip certificates and stamps, and providing for the relief of needy and distressed unemployed persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H.R. 1765) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post

roads, and for other purposes", approved July 11, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: A bill (H.R. 1766) to provide medical services after retirement on annuity to former employees of the United States disabled by injuries sustained in the performance of their duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURNHAM: A bill (H.R. 1767) to authorize the acceptance of certain lands in the city of San Diego, Calif., by the United States and the transfer by the Secretary of the Navy of certain other lands to said city of San Diego; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LUDLOW: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREW of Massachusetts: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 2) providing for the preparation for publication and publication of the important official records and maps relating to the participation of the military forces of the United States in the World War, and authorizing appropriations therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLANTON: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 4) authorizing and directing the President to use and employ the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps, the militia of the several States, and the resources of the Government in suppressing all smuggling into the United States of intoxicating liquors, narcotics, and aliens, and to suppress the insubordinate rebellion now being waged by those in authority in several States and large cities of the United States against the fundamental laws of the Republic, to the end that the President may obey the Constitution of the United States by faithfully executing the laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 5) prohibiting officials of the United States from issuing permits to any diplomatic representative, secretary of embassy or legation, counselor of embassy or legation, military attaché, naval attaché, commercial attaché, consul, agent, commissioner, or special envoy of any foreign country accredited to and residing in the United States that would authorize any of them, or any member of their official family, to import into, transport within, possess, or dispense in the United States any intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in violation of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and enforcement laws thereof; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 6) constituting it cause for impeachment and removal from office, and dishonorable discharge from the service, and discharge from Government employment, respectively, for any executive officer, member of the judiciary, Senator, Representative in Congress, officer or enlisted man in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, or any employee of the Government of the United States, to purchase intoxicating liquors from a "bootlegger" (as that term is commonly understood) or to manufacture, sell, or transport intoxicating liquors within, or to import the same into, the United States for beverage purposes, or to conspire with any person to violate the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and laws passed in enforcement thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 7) to repeal the classification act of 1923, and amendments thereto, and provide that the rates of compensation for positions in the United States Government and in the municipal government of the District of Columbia shall be the rates in force prior to the enactment of such act; to fix the maximum of any statutory salary at \$7,500 per annum, and to repeal Public, No. 506, Seventieth Congress; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. BOYLAN: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 8) to appoint a commission to make a study of proposed change in the printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 9) to limit the reductions in compensation applicable to certain employees whose compensation for any month is less than the monthly rate of compensation to which the economy act applies; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 10) requesting the President to proclaim October 12 as Columbus Day for the observance of the anniversary of the discovery of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBSON: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 11) to provide a special clerk and liaison officer; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 12) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring submission of constitutional amendments to the direct vote of the people; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 13) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 14) to provide a special additional income tax of 1 cent on each dollar of gross income for the calendar years 1933, 1934, and 1935; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 15) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring submission of constitutional amendments to the direct vote of the people; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEBERG: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 16) authorizing the President under certain conditions to invite the participation of other nations in the Texas centennial celebration, providing for the admission of their exhibits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARTLEY: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 17) recognizing the medal awarded by the American Red Cross to its female overseas personnel as the official commemorative medal, and granting similar medals to the male forces; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LAMNECK: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 18) providing for payment of compensation for services to members of local draft boards who served also as clerks of their respective boards; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LUCE: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 19) to make available to Congress the services and data of the Interstate Legislative Reference Bureau; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 20) to make available to the Congress the services and data of the Interstate Legislative Reference Bureau; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. McKEOWN: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 21) to make loans to foreign credit exchanges or companies engaged in insuring accounts of American exporters; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FULMER: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 22) authorizing the distribution of 800,000 bales of Government-owned cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for the relief of distress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McSWAIN: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 23) to promote the general welfare, to regulate commerce among the several States, and to create fiscal agencies for the Federal Government by authorizing a national emergency board and by defining its powers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 24) authorizing the President to appoint a nonpartisan board of 25 members to study and report conclusions upon ways, means, and methods to rehabilitate business conditions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 25) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prevent profiteering during war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 26) relating to evidence in condemnation proceedings in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MARTIN of Oregon: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 27) authorizing a further modification of the adopted project for the Columbia and lower Willamette Rivers between Portland, Oreg., and the sea; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 28) authorizing the erection of a memorial building to commemorate the winning of the Oregon country for the United States; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 29) authorizing an annual appropriation for the expense of establishing and maintaining United States passport bureaus at Portland, Oreg., and Los Angeles, Calif.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 30) to effectuate a compromise and settlement of rental leases on Sand Island in the Columbia River in Oregon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEAD: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 31) directing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's memorial day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 32) to provide for the preparation, printing, and distribution of pamphlets containing the history of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, on occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski on October 11, 1929, with certain biographical sketches and explanatory matter; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. PETTENGILL: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 33) authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 34) empowering the President to proclaim October 12 a legal public holiday to be known as Columbus Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 35) authorizing the President to call an international conference of representatives of agricultural and farmers' organizations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TARVER: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 36) proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to exclude aliens in counting the whole number of persons in each State for apportionment of Representatives among the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 37) directing and authorizing the Postmaster General to have prepared and issued a postage stamp commemorating the services of the late Thomas E. Watson in the origination of the Rural Free Delivery Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 38) to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of the Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals, in the State of Alabama; to authorize the letting of the Muscle Shoals properties under certain conditions; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McLEOD: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 39) to amend section 3 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution for the purpose of promoting efficiency, for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, etc.," approved February 8, 1918; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. PETTENGILL: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 40) directing the President of the United States to proclaim October 11 of 1933 General Pulaski's memorial day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 41) to create a commission to cooperate with the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in preparing plans for the construction of the Washington Crossing Memorial Bridge across the Delaware River; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 42) authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MONTET: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 43) to provide revenue for the promotion of the common welfare and the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 44) providing for the sale of postage stamps at places other than the post office or its branches, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MONTET: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 45) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the taxation of capital without apportionment among the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 46) directing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's memorial day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 47) proposing a method of amending the Constitution of the United States by establishing constitutional majority rule; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUDLOW: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 48) directing the President to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's memorial day, for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 49) to establish an investigating committee, defining its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KELLER: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 50) to remove age limit as a qualification for employment; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. CARTER of California: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 51) to create the Transcontinental Highway Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. McKEOWN: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 52) to amend Public Law No. 420 of the Seventy-second Congress, approved March 3, 1933, being an act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIROVICH: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 53) declaring a national emergency to exist, and providing economic means for its solution; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 54) to provide a 2-year suspension period on certain debts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 55) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on certain incomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McLEOD: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 56) requesting the President of the United States to call a conference of the governors of the several States and the mayors of the various cities for the purpose of discussing ways and means of declaring a moratorium on sales of homes and farms by States and municipalities because of tax delinquency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 57) authorizing appointment of a commission to study the causes and remedy of business cycles and unemployment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULMER: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 58) proposing a reduction in interest rates on Government loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any of its agencies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FULMER: Concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 1) to provide for a study of radiobroadcasting in the United States and other countries to obtain information to be used as a

basis for legislation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LUCE: Concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 2) relating to Statuary Hall; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: Concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 3) to appoint a joint commission to investigate the subject of crop insurance; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TINKHAM: Resolution (H.Res. 1) providing for the investigations of the political activities of all organizations, foundations, endowments, and associations which attempt to influence political opinion and political action with reference to the foreign policy of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GASQUE: Resolution (H.Res. 2) to pay Fred R. Miller for extra and expert services to the Committee on Pensions; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HART: Resolution (H.Res. 3) investigating farm lobbyists; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KELLER: Resolution (H.Res. 4) for an investigation of the causes of the prevailing industrial depression and into measures to relieve the same and prevent a recurrence thereof; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H.Res. 15) directing the Attorney General to investigate certain testimony and evidence and to determine if such evidence discloses or indicates any violations of the criminal statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution (H.Res. 16) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the common practice to avoid and evade the payment of income taxes by certain citizens and corporations of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution (H.Res. 17) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine certain testimony and evidence in regard to violations of the revenue statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULMER: Resolution (H.Res. 18) providing for the printing of 2,000 copies of the Soil Survey for certain counties in South Carolina; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. McFADDEN: Resolution (H.Res. 19) authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the earnings and expenditures of the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H.Res. 20) to provide for an investigation with respect to certain activities of the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Reserve banks, and member banks of the Federal Reserve System; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McLEOD: Resolution (H.Res. 22) electing a standing committee on aeronautics; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H.Res. 23) requesting the President to pardon certain persons confined in Federal penal institutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER: Resolution (H.Res. 24) requesting the Department of State to call on the German Government to cease denying the fundamental and inalienable rights of those who may be resident in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McSWAIN: Resolution (H.Res. 25) directing the Clerk of the House to have blank forms of appointment prepared for the use of Members of the House; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MEAD: Resolution (H.Res. 26) to safeguard rights of air mail pilots to collective representation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WOLVERTON: Resolution (H.Res. 27) providing for the payment of one year's salary to the widow of Frank Hazel Barto; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H.R. 1768) for the relief of James Cantlin, alias James Cantlion, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1769) for the relief of Jeannette S. Jewell; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1770) for the relief of Laura B. Hayes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1771) for the relief of Charles W. Nobis, Robert Bruce Irwin, Ralph Irwin, Vern Shelly, Charles W. Chapman, C. H. Jobe, Helen S. Cooper, Lizzie Jameson, Frank and Irene Jameson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1772) granting a pension to Sadie M. Meik; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1773) granting a pension to Hillis T. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1774) granting a pension to Ethel S. Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1775) granting a pension to Lizzie May Schaber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1776) granting an increase of pension to Anna Flint; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1777) granting an increase of pension to Minnie G. Barnes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1778) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Stimlee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1779) granting an increase of pension to Martha C. Howe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1780) granting an increase of pension to Anna Shannessay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1781) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1782) granting an increase of pension to Maria A. Houston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1783) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Norton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1784) granting an increase of pension to Louisa S. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1785) granting an increase of pension to Hattie A. Newcomer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1786) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Wohlford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1787) granting an increase of pension to Olive E. Tompkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1788) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Howe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES of Kansas: A bill (H.R. 1789) granting a pension to Mary E. Pratt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1790) granting a pension to John D. Nite; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BAKEWELL: A bill (H.R. 1791) for the relief of Ferry Wilson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1792) for the relief of Michael Petrucci; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1793) for the relief of Horace M. Case; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1794) for the relief of Bertha A. Bishop; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BEEDY: A bill (H.R. 1795) granting a pension to Mary Dunleavy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1796) granting a pension to Clarence L. Hopkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1797) granting a pension to Blanche Bradbury Littlefield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1798) granting a pension to Belle B. Jordan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1799) granting a pension to Loie Marion Cournoyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1800) granting a pension to Ada May Fuller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1801) granting an increase of pension to Cora W. Merryman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1802) for the relief of Henry Stanley Wood; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1803) for the relief of Charles R. Daggett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1804) for the relief of Isabell Bolster, widow of Charles K. Bolster; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H.R. 1805) granting a pension to William F. Yeager; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1806) granting a pension to George W. Snyder, Jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1807) granting a pension to Caroline W. Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1808) for the relief of Harvey A. Wildermuth, alias William H. Berkey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H.R. 1809) authorizing the Secretary of War to award a Congressional Medal of Honor to John E. Andrew; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1810) for the relief of Milton T. Cornish; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1811) for the relief of the heirs of Garrett Walsh, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1812) for the relief of Jennie Shellcross; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1813) for the relief of James Madison; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1814) for the relief of George W. Churchill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1815) granting an increase of pension to Adda Austin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1816) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Corwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1817) granting an increase of pension to Earnest J. Wolter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1818) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1819) granting an increase of pension to Emily S. Maxwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1820) granting an increase of pension to Francis Clyde Long; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1821) granting an increase of pension to Kate Lamb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1822) granting an increase of pension to Agnes B. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1823) granting an increase of pension to Anna Milholland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1824) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. West; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1825) granting an increase of pension to Charity West; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1826) granting an increase of pension to Philura R. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1827) granting an increase of pension to Celesta G. Rock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1828) granting an increase of pension to Marguerite Eustis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1829) granting a pension to Nora O. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1830) granting a pension to Beula E. Nicholson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1831) granting a pension to Clara S. Hopple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1832) granting a pension to Eva Case; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1833) granting a pension to Ellen Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1834) granting a pension to Nellie L. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1835) granting a pension to Anna Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1836) for the relief of James Prien; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1837) for the relief of Charles Samuelson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1838) for the relief of John August Johnson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1839) for the relief of Michael H. Lorden; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1840) for the relief of Ross P. Beckstrom Co.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURNHAM: A bill (H.R. 1841) granting a pension to Harriet A. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLEY: A bill (H.R. 1842) for the relief of Amos D. Carver, S. E. Turner, Clifford N. Carver, Scott Blanchard, P. B. Blanchard, James B. Parse, A. N. Blanchard, and W. A. Blanchard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARTER of California: A bill (H.R. 1843) admitting Theodore Fieldbrave and his wife, Alice Mabel Fieldbrave, to the character and privileges of citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1844) readmitting B. S. Mattu, sometimes known as Bishen Singh Mattu, to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1845) to place Sprague B. Wyman on the retired list of the United States Army as a captain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1846) extending the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act to Harry C. Boyden; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1847) to authorize the appointment of James H. Larney a warrant officer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1848) for the relief of Evelyn Jotter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1849) granting an increase of pension to Mary Caroline Fay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1850) conveying by quitclaim deed to the city of Oakland, Calif., a certain strip of land for street purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT: A bill (H.R. 1851) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1852) granting an increase of pension to Johannah Sweet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1853) granting a pension to Georgia L. Spelce; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1854) granting a pension to Neeley Keller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1855) granting a pension to Elizabeth Frances Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1856) granting a pension to Sarah A. Morris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1857) for the relief of Phoebe Tedder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1858) for the relief of G. D. Duncan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1859) for the relief of Albert D. Castleberry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAVICCHIA: A bill (H.R. 1860) granting an increase of pension to Ella Hatfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1861) granting an increase of pension to Mary Agnes Drumgoold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1862) for the relief of Thomas A. McGurk; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1863) for the relief of David Levy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1864) to extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act to Eugene G. Lee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H.R. 1865) extending the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes', approved May 22, 1920, and acts in amendment thereof", to Joseph M. Tanner; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1866) for the relief of Nannie Minish Massie; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1867) for the relief of Homer N. Horine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1868) for the relief of Charles Wells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1869) for the relief of John Larison; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1870) for the relief of Corinne Blackburn Gale; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1871) for the relief of R. L. Lakes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1872) granting an increase of pension to Ellar Bales; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1873) granting an increase of pension to Terese B. Hall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1874) granting an increase of pension to Nathan D. Jordan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1875) granting an increase of pension to Mary Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1876) granting an increase of pension to Mary Newton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1877) granting an increase of pension to George Ann Washington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1878) granting a pension to Robert L. Holbrook; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1879) granting an increase of pension to Pearl Plummer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1880) granting a pension to Elizabeth Vogler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1881) granting a pension to Mary E. Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1882) granting a pension to Alma Kash; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1883) granting a pension to Bishop Creech; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1884) granting a pension to Nannie Floyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1885) granting a pension to Richard O'Hearn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1886) granting a pension to Zack H. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1887) granting a pension to Robert W. Creech; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1888) granting a pension to Lyda M. Harbold; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1889) granting a pension to Mariah Matilda Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1890) granting a pension to Maggie Berry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1891) granting a pension to Wade Golden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1892) for the relief of Joshua Standerfer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1893) for the relief of Irvin Pendleton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1894) for the relief of the legal representatives of James H. Holaday; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1895) for the relief of James Warren; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1896) for the relief of J. H. Trigg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1897) for the relief of Henry T. Paton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARKE of New York: A bill (H.R. 1898) granting a pension to Anna V. Peck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1899) granting a pension to Lillie Brinkerhoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1900) granting a pension to Hortense Van Horne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1901) granting a pension to Annie L. C. Murray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1902) granting a pension to Chester A. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 1903) granting an increase of pension to Johanna Burns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1904) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Sollinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1905) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Edeburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1906) granting an increase of pension to Clarence R. Zerbe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1907) granting an increase of pension to Terressa P. Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1908) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Alverson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1909) granting an increase of pension to Lodema Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1910) granting an increase of pension to Harold W. Kenny; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1911) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth W. Barringer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1912) granting an increase of pension to Nellie R. Pearce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1913) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Platt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1914) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Lindy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1915) granting an increase of pension to Emma Strudevand; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1916) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1917) granting an increase of pension to Rozillah Walters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1918) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Widell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1919) granting a pension to Dora Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1920) granting a pension to Ellen Sexton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1921) granting a pension to Grace Amanda Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1922) granting a pension to Cordelia Stiles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1923) granting a pension to Bertha Branning; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1924) granting a pension to Mary M. Diehl; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COFFIN: A bill (H.R. 1925) for the relief of C. M. Williamson, Tura Liljenquist, administratrix of C. E. Liljenquist, deceased, Lottie Redman, and H. N. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H.R. 1926) for the relief of George F. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1927) granting a pension to Lloyd H. Lennon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1928) granting a pension to Annie Cantwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1929) granting a pension to Laura C. Hobbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1930) for the relief of Thomas C. Belt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1931) for the relief of Edward Albert Vanik; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1932) for the relief of Carl F. Meinecke; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1933) for the relief of Philip F. Hambsch; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1934) for the relief of Capt. Jacob M. Pearce, of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1935) for the relief of Norman C. Brady; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DITTER: A bill (H.R. 1936) to place Frank Schoble, Jr., on the retired list of the United States Army as a captain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1937) granting an increase of pension to Katherine M. De Witt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1938) for the relief of Anna L. Auchenbach; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1939) for the relief of William L. Jenkins; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOBBINS: A bill (H.R. 1940) for the relief of Edward N. McCarty; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H.R. 1941) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to determine the claim of Madelena Carattini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ: A bill (H.R. 1942) for the relief of Clayton M. Thomas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1943) for the relief of A. H. Powell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1944) for the relief of Mrs. T. E. Perin Buel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1945) for the relief of Thomas J. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1946) for the relief of William H. Hildebrand; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1947) for the relief of Thomas Berchel Burke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1948) to provide for the erection of a suitable memorial to the memory of James B. Eads at New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1949) granting an honorable discharge to James F. Strode; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1950) granting an honorable discharge to Joseph L. Galle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1951) granting an increase of pension to Claudia V. Hester; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FIESINGER: A bill (H.R. 1952) granting an increase of pension to Emma B. Call; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1953) for the construction of a waterway connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie, between Sandusky and Portsmouth, via the Scioto and Sandusky Rivers, Ohio; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1954) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia L. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1955) granting an increase of pension to Peter McKittrick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1956) granting an increase of pension to Dellah De Mars; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1957) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth P. Carman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1958) granting an increase of pension to Susan Low; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1959) granting an increase of pension to Gertrude Crouse Kaup; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1960) granting an increase of pension to Kate O'Connor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1961) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1962) granting an increase of pension to Edith Stickels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1963) granting an increase of pension to Thelera Robenalt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1964) granting a pension to John Bettridge; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1965) granting an increase of pension to Pheba Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1966) granting a pension to Charles Lyons; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1967) granting a pension to Grace Hagan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1968) granting a pension to Mary Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1969) granting a pension to Arthur Rothgeb; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1970) granting a pension to Laura Slotterbeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1971) granting a pension to Grover Peoples; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1972) for the relief of Myrtle Campbell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1973) granting a pension to Fannie Stults; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1974) for the relief of Harold Hughes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1975) for the relief of the estate of Frank P. Gibson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1976) for the relief of Nancy Finnigan, widow of John Finnigan, alias John Cooney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1977) for the relief of R. A. Hunsinger; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1978) for the relief of Jennie Perin, widow of Christian B. Scott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1979) for the relief of Eva A. Kramer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H.R. 1980) for the relief of Louise Odenwalder Regan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1981) for the relief of Nicholas Vuolo; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1982) for the relief of Albert Lawson Terwilliger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1983) granting a pension to Moses C. Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1984) granting an increase of pension to Emma Staples; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1985) granting an increase of pension to Agnes E. Silvernail; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1986) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide L. Rapelye; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1987) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Van Rensselaer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1988) for the relief of A. R. Free; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1989) for the relief of Edward W. Dornberger; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1990) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1991) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Ray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1992) for the relief of Nicholas Amoroso; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1993) for the relief of Charles A. Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1994) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Odell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1995) granting an increase of pension to Ellen V. Gillson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1996) for the relief of Samuel Keller; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1997) for the relief of Frank Gedney; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1998) granting an increase of pension to Anna N. Osterhout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 1999) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia J. Osborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2000) granting an increase of pension to Minerva C. Bedford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2001) granting an increase of pension to Matilda A. Barnes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2002) granting an increase of pension to Emma Buchanan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2003) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Benjamin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2004) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. DeKay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2005) granting an increase of pension to Viola V. Buckley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2006) to provide for the advancement on the retired list of the Army of Frederick J. J. Bryde; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2007) for the relief of Charles Wellesley Berrington; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2008) for the relief of William Henry Mantz; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2009) authorizing the President to order Ellis S. Hopewell before a retiring board for a hearing of this case and upon the findings of such board to determine whether or not he be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2010) for the relief of Harrison S. Holmes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2011) authorizing the President to order Clive A. Wray before a retiring board for a hearing of his case, and upon the findings of such board to determine whether or not he be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2012) to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to James M. Winter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2013) granting a pension to Anna E. Cahill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2014) granting a pension to Anna McNamara; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FULMER: A bill (H.R. 2015) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Eutaw Springs, in the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2016) granting an increase of pension to Ida C. Watson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2017) granting a pension to Ella Elizabeth Ayers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2018) to provide for the establishment of light buoys along the channel in Lake Murry and adjacent waters in the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2019) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Cloud's Creek, in the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2020) for the relief of David W. Shuler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2021) to place Jesse C. Harmon on the retired list of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2022) for the relief of Olin J. Salley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2023) for the relief of Leonard Theodore Boice; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2024) for the relief of Dr. P. V. Mikell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2025) for the relief of Rowesville Oil Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2026) for the relief of George Jeffcoat; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2027) for the relief of Capt. Alexander C. Doyle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2028) for the relief of the Ladies' Ursuline Community of Columbia, at Columbia, S.C.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2029) for the relief of Constance B. Shuler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2030) for the relief of John H. LaFitte; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2031) for the relief of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Columbia, S.C.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2032) for the relief of Richard A. Chavis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2033) for the relief of George Fletcher Brown; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2034) for the relief of the trustees of St. Stephen's Church, of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of South Carolina, of Lexington, S.C.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: A bill (H.R. 2035) for the relief of Jennie Bruce Gallahan; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2036) for the relief of Lottie Naylor; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2037) granting a pension to Mary V. Gesner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2038) for the relief of Jeanie G. Lyles; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2039) for the relief of MacLane Cawood; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2040) for the relief of P. Jean des Garences; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2041) for the relief of Irwin D. Coyle; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2042) for the relief of the Sanford & Brooks Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2043) granting a pension to Joseph C. Neihemer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2044) for the relief of the Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GASQUE: A bill (H.R. 2045) granting a pension to Lillian T. Skinner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2046) granting a pension to Edgar R. Joyner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2047) granting a pension to Jerusha C. Howell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2048) granting a pension to Josephine Hammond; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2049) granting a pension to Joseph C. Morse; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2050) granting a pension to Samuel W. Mabrey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2051) granting an increase of pension to Grace Graves Herring; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2052) granting an increase of pension to Helen K. Snowden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2053) for the relief of W. A. Frink; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2054) for the relief of John S. Cathcart; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H.R. 2055) for the relief of Elsie M. Sears; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2056) for the relief of Joseph Phaneuf; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2057) to legalize an intake pipe in Warren Cove, at Plymouth, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2058) granting the use of certain lands in the city of New Bedford, Mass., for a public park or other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2059) granting a pension to William W. Holmes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH: A bill (H.R. 2060) to provide for the examination and survey of the channel in the Southeast Branch of Fox Creek, a tributary of Honga River, Dorchester County, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2061) to provide for the examination and survey of Little Island Creek, a tributary of the Greater Choptank River, Talbot County, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2062) to provide for the examination and survey of a channel at the mouth of McCreadys Creek, Elliott, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2063) to provide for examination and survey of channel connecting Plain Dealing Creek, a tributary of the Tred Avon River, and Oak Creek, a tributary of Miles River, Talbot County, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2064) to provide for the examination and survey of the channel in Little Creek, a tributary of Eastern Bay, in Queen Annes County, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2065) to provide for the examination and survey of the harbor at Rock Hall, Kent County, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2066) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Blades; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2067) granting a pension to Willie E. Watson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2068) granting a pension to Margaret R. Truitt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2069) granting a pension to Mary B. Sherwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2070) for the relief of Helen E. Trainor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2071) for the relief of the Charlestown Sand & Stone Co., of Elkton, Md.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2072) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Kemp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2073) granting a pension to Alice M. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2074) for the relief of Harvey Collins; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2075) for the relief of Winfred G. Scott; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2076) for the relief of Cecil Lodge, No. 125, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2077) for the relief of Mallery Toy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2078) for the relief of George E. Titter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2079) for the relief of Zedic N. Draper; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREENWOOD: A bill (H.R. 2080) granting a pension to Laura Belle Winters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2081) granting a pension to Charles W. Ringer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2082) granting a pension to Homer J. Walton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2083) granting a pension to Nelle L. Axe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2084) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Haywood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREGORY: A bill (H.R. 2085) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Woman's Club, of the city of Paducah, Ky., the silver service in use on the U.S.S. *Paducah*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2086) granting a pension to Ethel Drew; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2087) granting a pension to Mary Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H.R. 2088) for the relief of John J. Coyne; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H.R. 2089) for the relief of James Clay Colson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2090) granting an increase of pension to Charles Eversole; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2091) granting an increase of pension to John Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2092) granting an increase of pension to John D. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2093) granting an increase of pension to Jane Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2094) granting an increase of pension to William Napier; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2095) granting an increase of pension to William C. Knuckles; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2096) granting an increase of pension to David Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2097) granting an increase of pension to George Roberts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2098) granting an increase of pension to Artie York; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2099) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence Waldroup; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2100) granting an increase of pension to Grant Combs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2101) granting an increase of pension to William H. Wooton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2102) granting an increase of pension to Alex Goins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2103) granting an increase of pension to Roscoe Eversole; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2104) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Owens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2105) granting an increase of pension to Richard E. Hibbard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2106) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Spurlock; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2107) granting an increase of pension to Martha Swain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2108) granting a pension to Henry Davenport; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2109) granting a pension to Jesse Arthur; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2110) granting a pension to William F. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2111) granting a pension to Albert Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2112) granting a pension to John B. Ellis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2113) granting a pension to William J. Disney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2114) granting a pension to Robert O. Higginbotham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2115) granting a pension to Henry Engle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2116) granting a pension to Julia Hubbard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2117) granting a pension to Garfield Hignite; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2118) granting a pension to Peter T. Keeney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2119) granting a pension to Mary Ingram; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2120) granting a pension to Sarah J. Marcum; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2121) granting a pension to Charles E. King; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2122) granting a pension to Bertie F. Radford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2123) granting a pension to Robert McDaniel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2124) granting a pension to Pearl Sames; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2125) granting a pension to Eliza S. Rhodes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2126) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Tye; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2127) granting a pension to Amy Sumner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2128) granting a pension to Philip Aaron; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2129) granting a pension to William O. Whitaker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2130) granting a pension to Millard Barrett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2131) granting a pension to Ella Abney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2132) granting a pension to Neoma Brooks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2133) granting a pension to Nannie M. Brock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2134) granting a pension to James G. Carr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2135) granting a pension to Frank Broyles; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2136) granting a pension to Esther Gambrell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2137) granting a pension to Henry Combs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2138) granting a pension to Myrtle Griffin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2139) granting a pension to Lester C. Gay; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2140) granting a pension to Richard B. Hammer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2141) granting a pension to William F. Hall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2142) granting a pension to Ovid L. Page; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2143) granting a pension to Fred Hensley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2144) granting a pension to Laura B. Poore; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2145) granting a pension to James E. Petrey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2146) granting a pension to Rutha Shepherd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2147) granting a pension to Walter J. Shadoan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2148) granting a pension to David W. Snyder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2149) granting a pension to Katherine Slusher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2150) granting a pension to Lizzie Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2151) granting a pension to Armina E. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HANCOCK of New York: A bill (H.R. 2152) for the relief of Benjamin Solari; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2153) for the relief of Elizabeth Millient Trammell; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2154) granting an increase of pension to Nettie Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2155) granting an increase of pension to Emma Hanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2156) granting an increase of pension to Malinda Staring; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2157) granting an increase of pension to Matilda A. Button; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2158) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2159) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Seward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2160) granting an increase of pension to Augusta Grove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2161) granting an increase of pension to Amy J. Kirkpatrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2162) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Haley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2163) granting an increase of pension to Catherine B. McCarthy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2164) granting a pension to Emma Lillis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2165) granting a pension to Jean M. Lockwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2166) granting a pension to Minnie Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2167) granting a pension to Catherine J. Hoyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2168) granting a pension to Joseph John Stevens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2169) for the relief of Edward V. Bryant; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2170) to provide for the appointment as a warrant officer of the Regular Army of Sidney B. Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2171) for the relief of John C. Allen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2172) for the relief of George B. Marx; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2173) for the relief of Lily M. Miller; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2174) for the relief of Charles D. Shay; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2175) granting an increase of pension to Jennie V. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2176) for the relief of Victor Oscar Gokey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2177) granting an increase of pension to Hattie J. Doolittle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2178) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Appelt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARLAN: A bill (H.R. 2179) granting a pension to Alice Cook; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HARTLEY: A bill (H.R. 2180) for the relief of George T. Eayres; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2181) for the relief of John N. Caffrey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2182) for the relief of the Western Electric Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2183) for the relief of Western Electric Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2184) granting a pension to Anna Marie Eggers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2185) for the relief of Wallace Munn; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2186) for the relief of William Dafter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2187) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Bell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2188) for the relief of Newark Concrete Pipe Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2189) for the relief of Peerless Tube Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2190) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Abbott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2191) for the relief of Anthony Potaski; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2192) for the relief of William Andrew Major; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2193) for the relief of Leo McDermott; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H.R. 2194) for the relief of Noank Shipyard, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2195) for the relief of Percy H. Loomis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2196) for the relief of Anthony F. Wondrasek; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2197) for the relief of Thomas F. Gibbons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2198) for the relief of Henry Twogood; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2199) granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Tryon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2200) granting a pension to Alfarata Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLISTER: A bill (H.R. 2201) granting Briggs Cunningham Jones the privilege of filing application for benefits under the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2202) authorizing the President to order William H. Hoblitzell before a retiring board for a hearing of his case and upon the findings of such board determine whether or not he be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2203) for the relief of Enoch Graf; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2204) for the relief of H. C. Nutting Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2205) granting a pension to Kate Har-nass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2206) granting a pension to Mary E. Hilles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2207) granting a pension to Paul D. Bogle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2208) granting a pension to William F. Stevens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2209) granting a pension to Anna Wehner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2210) granting a pension to Ada Ray Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2211) granting a pension to Myrtle De Witte; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2212) granting a pension to Richard N. Lykins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2213) granting a pension to Josephine Ballmann; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2214) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Marshall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2215) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Kaney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2216) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Burd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2217) granting an increase of pension to Lulu H. Powers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2218) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca D. Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2219) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Parish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLMES: A bill (H.R. 2220) granting an increase of pension to Ella F. Bartlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2221) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Healy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2222) granting an increase of pension to Julia Dolan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2223) granting an increase of pension to Kate Snow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2224) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2225) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta L. Whitney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2226) for the relief of John A. Casey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2227) for the relief of James L. MacDonald; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2228) granting a pension to Elmer G. Mouso; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOOPER: A bill (H.R. 2229) granting a pension to Sarah E. Fortner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2230) granting a pension to Sylvia Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2231) granting a pension to Lena P. Riddick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2232) granting a pension to Clara Fruin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2233) granting an increase of pension to Belinda D. Overmeyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2234) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Woodey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2235) granting an increase of pension to Antha A. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2236) granting a pension to Maude Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES: A bill (H.R. 2237) to authorize the Secretary of War to exchange certain tracts of real estate; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2238) to provide for the appointment of a military storekeeper; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2239) prescribing a rate of retired pay for an Army officer of outstanding service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2240) for the relief of Louis Vauthier and Francis Dohs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2241) granting a pension to Sarah R. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2242) granting an increase of pension to Catherine A. Ryan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2243) granting a pension to Hannah C. McCarthy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2244) granting a pension to Julia G. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2245) to award the Distinguished Service Cross to former holders of the certificate of merit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JEFFERS: A bill (H.R. 2246) for the relief of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Selma, Ala.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2247) granting an increase of pension to Bertha H. McArthur; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H.R. 2248) granting a pension to John Henry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma: A bill (H.R. 2249) to authorize payment of expenses of formulating claims of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians of Oklahoma against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: A bill (H.R. 2250) granting a pension to Mary Quirk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2251) to authorize Martin C. Shallenberger, major, United States Army, to accept certain decoration from the French Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. KAHN: A bill (H.R. 2252) for the relief of Thaddeus C. Knight; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2253) authorizing the President to appoint Capt. DeWitt Blamer, United States Navy, retired, a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2254) granting a pension to Lena Bidderman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2255) granting a pension to David Jacobi; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2256) granting a pension to Elmer R. Getchell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2257) granting a pension to Iria T. Peck; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2258) granting a pension to Rosa Jacobi; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2259) granting a pension to Frank E. Marks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2260) to renew and extend certain letters patent to Rosa Schoenholz; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2261) granting a pension to Harriet I. Van Camp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2262) to authorize the appointment of John J. Dean, Medical Corps, as warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2263) for the relief of Anna S. Carriagan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2264) providing for the appointment of Julia Johnson as a warrant officer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2265) providing for the appointment of Roderick R. Strong as a warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2266) providing for the advancement on the retired list of the Army of Hunter Liggett, major general, United States Army, retired; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2267) authorizing the appointment of John Rowland as a warrant officer, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2268) for the relief of William Kelley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2269) providing for the advancement of Michael Holub on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2270) for the relief of Dave Price; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2271) for the relief of George A. Dobbs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2272) for the relief of Iria T. Peck; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2273) for the relief of Joseph L. Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2274) for the relief of Thomas Mahoney; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2275) for the relief of Abram L. Gerson (Abe A. Gerson); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2276) for the relief of Patrick Collum; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2277) for the relief of Patrick Joseph Pierson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2278) for the relief of Edward Tumelty; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2279) for the relief of William M. Barrett; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2280) for the relief of Patrick O'Brien; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2281) for the relief of Louis Henry Brown; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2282) for the relief of Emil Anderson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2283) for the relief of Patrick O'Brien; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2284) for the relief of Fred Floyd Ferguson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2285) for the relief of Claud Granville Goings; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2286) for the relief of U. R. Webb; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2287) for the relief of Warren Burke; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2288) for the relief of the legal representatives of Owen Thorne, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2289) for the relief of Nels D. Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2290) for the relief of Lilly Bundgard and Gloria Bundgard; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2291) for the relief of Peter F. Ramm; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2292) for the relief of Adelaide A. Whiteman and her husband, William F. Whiteman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2293) for the relief of Arthur H. Christern; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2294) granting a special pension to officers and enlisted men who received the medal granted to those who participated in the Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2295) for the relief of the Jewish Committee for Personal Service; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2296) for the relief of W. P. Fuller & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2297) for the relief of the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2298) for the relief of Anthony W. Glynn; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2299) for the relief of Jessie Callihan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2300) for the relief of Jacob Meyers; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2301) for the relief of the Jewish Committee for Personal Service; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2302) for the relief of Rosalie Rose; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KELLER: A bill (H.R. 2303) granting an increase of pension to Martha S. Noel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2304) for the relief of Minnie and Ellen Barber; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2305) for the relief of George Washington Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2306) granting a pension to Thomas E. Wiggins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2307) for the relief of Joe R. Hudgens; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2308) for the relief of Thomas L. Harris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2309) for the relief of Mark Duke; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2310) for the relief of Arthur Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2311) for the relief of Frank Lemme; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2312) for the relief of Jess T. Zappa; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2313) granting a pension to Ira W. Murphy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2314) granting a pension to Charley Corbishley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2315) granting a pension to Isaac Waggener; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2316) granting a pension to Michael Brophy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H.R. 2317) granting a pension to Ruby May Aubert; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2318) granting a pension to John S. Macpherson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2319) for the relief of William G. Schmid; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2320) for the relief of R. H. Keene; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2321) for the relief of Capt. J. O. Faria; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2322) for the relief of C. K. Morris; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2323) for the relief of Adolph Morales; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2324) for the relief of Marcos Rodriguez; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2325) for the relief of Albert T. DeBaum, Jr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2326) for the relief of Emma R. H. Taggart; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2327) for the relief of Blewett M. Goode; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2328) granting a pension to Margaret Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2329) for the relief of Russell O'Neill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2330) for the relief of Frederick Edward Evers; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2331) for the relief of D. E. Sweinhart; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2332) for the relief of Daisy Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2333) granting an increase of pension to Esther V. Dick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2334) granting a pension to George T. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2335) for the relief of David A. Trousdale; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2336) for the relief of W. F. Lueders; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2337) for the relief of Harry L. Haberkorn; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2338) for the relief of Augusta Burkett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2339) for the relief of Karim Joseph Mery; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2340) for the relief of Russell & Tucker and certain other citizens of the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2341) for the relief of M. J. Lobert; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2342) for the relief of Chambliss L. Tidwell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KNIFFIN: A bill (H.R. 2343) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Perry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2344) granting an increase of pension to Abbie Davison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2345) granting an increase of pension to Margaret I. Reider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2346) granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Kuder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2347) granting an increase of pension to Catherine J. Cupp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2348) granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2349) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Deamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2350) granting an increase of pension to Melinda Mowers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2351) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Pease; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2352) granting an increase of pension to Ruma McLaughlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2353) granting an increase of pension to Mary Buhner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2354) granting an increase of pension to Eunice Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2355) granting a pension to Emma Adcock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2356) granting a pension to George W. Coleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2357) granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Ely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2358) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2359) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Pennel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2360) granting a pension to Charles E. Morris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2361) granting an increase of pension to Helen Ebright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2362) granting an increase of pension to Mary Buhner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2363) granting a pension to Josephine Hardesty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2364) granting a pension to Clara Sill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2365) granting a pension to Myrtle R. Oldfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2366) granting a pension to Jeanne E. Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2367) granting a pension to Theresa Budai; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2368) granting a pension to Clara A. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2369) for the relief of Dee Erick Treat; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H.R. 2370) granting an increase of pension to Alice Paul; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2371) granting an increase of pension to Mariah Mock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2372) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Weber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2373) granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Poffenberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2374) granting an increase of pension to Christena Gibson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2375) granting an increase of pension to Mary McKee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2376) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Keefer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2377) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Kinsel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2278) granting a pension to M. Blanche Gable; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2379) granting a pension to William L. Shaffer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2380) granting an increase of pension to Peninnah Boose; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2381) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Spanogle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2382) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Humphrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2383) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Koontz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2384) granting a pension to Mary Singleton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2385) granting a pension to Lana Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2386) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Blymyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2387) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2388) granting an increase of pension to Annie Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2389) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Askey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2390) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Nicewonger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2391) granting an increase of pension to Catharine L. Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2392) granting an increase of pension to Miranda C. Imler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2393) granting an increase of pension to Nancy H. Waldsmith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2394) granting an increase of pension to Susannah Ditterline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2395) granting an increase of pension to Isabella Arbogast; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2396) granting an increase of pension to Isabella Cramer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2397) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. McCartney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2398) granting an increase of pension to Lillie D. Hartley and a pension to Edna B. Hartley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2399) granting an increase of pension to Agnes D. Bloom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMBERTSON: A bill (H.R. 2400) to equalize promotions of retired officers of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2401) granting an increase of pension to Nancy McAllister; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2402) granting an increase of pension to Catherine E. Elliott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2403) granting a pension to Mollie Clinkinbeard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2404) granting a pension to Merton M. Pennington; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2405) granting a pension to Amanda M. Case; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2406) granting a pension to Daniel Vanderslice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2407) for the relief of John J. Delaney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2408) for the relief of Stanton & Jones; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2409) for the relief of Edward Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2410) for the relief of William M. Sherman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2411) granting an increase of pension to Viola R. Crouch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2412) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Reeder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2413) for the relief of Mary Bogner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2414) for the relief of Emerson C. Salisbury; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2415) for the relief of Charles W. Peppers; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2416) for the relief of Mrs. George Logan and her minor children, Lewis and Barbara Logan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2417) for the relief of Madeline Hunt; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2418) for the relief of certain claimants at Leavenworth, Kans., occasioned through damage to property inflicted by escaping prisoners; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2419) for the relief of W. B. Ford; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2420) granting a pension to Velma Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2421) granting an increase of pension to Mary McK. Ferby; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMNECK: A bill (H.R. 2422) for the relief of Ollie L. Brixner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2423) for the relief of Elmer Gettrue; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2424) for the relief of Matt E. Saylor; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2425) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Denham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H.R. 2426) for the relief of Lt. Francis H. A. McKeon; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H.R. 2427) to allow the Distinguished Service Cross for service in the World War to be awarded to Otis B. Merrithew; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H.R. 2428) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Washington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2429) granting a pension to Stanley B. Astry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2430) granting a pension to Anna E. Neiman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2431) for the relief of certain newspapers for advertising services rendered the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2432) for the relief of Homer J. Williamson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2433) for the relief of Anna H. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2434) for the relief of Meta DeRene McLoskey; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2435) for the relief of Claribel Moore; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2436) for the relief of Chester A. Green; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2437) for the relief of Margaret Dunn; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2438) for the relief of Ruby F. Voiles; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2439) for the relief of William G. Burgess; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2440) for the relief of H. A. Wilson, W. B. Conner, and Charles E. Hilliard; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2441) for the relief of George R. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2442) granting a pension to Pearl Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2443) granting a pension to Julia Christison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2444) granting a pension to James Henry Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2445) granting a pension to Jane Mitchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2446) granting a pension to Hattie E. Shobe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2447) granting a pension to Rachel McClain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2448) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. McLellen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2449) granting an increase of pension to Melissa C. Moss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2450) granting an increase of pension to Nellie B. Huggett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2451) granting an increase of pension to Catherine D. Manning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2452) granting an increase of pension to Sally J. Hendrix; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2453) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Huber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2454) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Ramsay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2455) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Crum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2456) granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Stahlacker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2457) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Layton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2458) granting an increase of pension to Iantha Bohall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2459) granting an increase of pension to John O. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2460) granting an increase of pension to Eulise Hubbard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2461) granting an increase of pension to Fred E. Ricketts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2462) granting an increase of pension to Florence S. McGinnis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2463) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Simms; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2464) granting an increase of pension to Augusta M. Stratford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2465) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Spangler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2466) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ellen Oliver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2467) granting an increase of pension to Clara L. Waggoner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2468) to refund the duty on a carillon of 63 bells imported for the Scottish Rite Temple, Indianapolis, Ind.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2469) to correct the military record of Lake B. Morrison; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2470) authorizing the Secretary of War to award a Distinguished Service Medal to Joseph A. Minturn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2471) to authorize retirement promotion of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard in recognition of service in World War, Spanish-American War, Philippine insurrection, and Boxer rebellion; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2472) granting a pension to Chloe E. Blankenship; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2473) granting a pension to Flora Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2474) granting a pension to Mary S. Carter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2475) granting a pension to Emma E. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2476) granting a pension to Charles H. Mattingly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2477) granting a pension to Joseph F. Murphy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2478) granting a pension to Callie J. Feaster; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2479) granting a pension to Carrie J. Dahn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2480) granting a pension to Sarah E. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2481) granting a pension to Annie Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2482) granting a pension to Louis C. McKnight; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2483) granting a pension to Belle Armel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2484) granting a pension to Louise Patterson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2485) granting a pension to Harry Slavin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2486) granting a pension to George E. Ryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2487) granting a pension to Ella Abner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2488) granting a pension to Albert Lemons; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2489) granting a pension to Lawrence O. Darnell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H.R. 2490) for the relief of Adelaide Richardson; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2491) for the relief of Arthur William Buckley; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2492) for the relief of Henry Carl Wikstrom; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2493) for the relief of Casimir Kaczorowski; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2494) granting a pension to Nellie G. Quinn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2495) to refund to Harold R. Keller income tax erroneously and illegally collected; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2496) for the relief of William Patrick White; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2497) for the relief of Charles Joseph Whalen; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2498) for the relief of Thomas Christopher Quirk; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McLEOD: A bill (H.R. 2499) to provide for the appointment from civil life of Gerard Farmer to the grade of master sergeant, unassigned, United States Army, and immediate retirement from the service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2500) granting an increase of pension to Mary V. Calderwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2501) granting an increase of pension to Grace E. Grinstead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2502) granting a pension to Matilda Winckler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2503) granting a pension to Walter B. Stevens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2504) granting a pension to Leon Lavigne; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2505) granting a pension to Ruth A. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2506) for the relief of Vincent J. Toole; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2507) for the relief of Louis J. Rivard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2508) for the relief of William H. Shelby; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2509) for the relief of John Newman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2510) for the relief of George Hamlin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2511) granting an increase of pension to Philip Eichhorn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2512) for the relief of John Moore; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2513) for the relief of Crawford R. Nelson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2514) for the relief of Edmund Wydick and Peter Skladzien; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2515) for the relief of Krikor Haroutunian; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2516) for the relief of Purse Bros.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2517) for the relief of Edward Ray Sloan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2518) for the relief of Blanch Broomfield; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2519) for the relief of Elmer Fritsch, Jr.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2520) for the relief of Michael S. Spillane; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2521) to provide for payment of interest on certain war-risk insurance claims; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2522) to provide for the appointment of Army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, as warrant officers, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2523) for the relief of James Leslie Passmore; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2524) to provide for a survey and estimate of cost of construction of an all-American ship channel in the Detroit River from its mouth at Lake Erie to the head of Grosse Isle in said river; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2525) providing for the examination and survey of the old channel of the River Rouge; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MALONEY of Louisiana: A bill (H.R. 2526) granting a pension to Delia Porter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2527) providing for the examination and survey of Bayou Rigaud; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MEAD: A bill (H.R. 2528) granting a Medal of Honor to Frank J. Barcsykowski; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2529) granting a pension to Margaret Proctor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2530) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Pitts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2531) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Dubes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2532) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Wilcox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2533) granting an increase of pension to Ida H. Rupert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2534) granting an increase of pension to Florence K. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2535) for the relief of Burton Bowen; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2536) for the relief of Raymond C. Bogart; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2537) for the relief of Nick Gruich; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2538) for the relief of Edward Henry Condon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2539) for the relief of Frank Drodowsky, otherwise known as Frank Weber; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2540) for the relief of Henry C. Zeller and Edward G. Zeller with respect to the time within which suit may be brought against the United States for the recovery of any income tax paid to the United States for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1916, and ending September 30, 1917, in excess of the amount of tax lawfully due for such period; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2541) for the relief of Robert B. James; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2542) for the relief of Edward Raymond Naiderek; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2543) for the relief of William Harnick; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2544) for the relief of Ladislaus Stepniak; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2545) for the relief of Barney Cyganek; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2546) for the relief of Alfred A. Wittek; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2547) for the relief of Paul Francis Appleby; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2548) for the relief of Lt. Emmet P. Forrestel; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2549) for the relief of William Eaky Lewis; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2550) for the relief of Allen F. Maclean; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2551) for the relief of Charles H. Kinzie; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2552) for the relief of Peter S. Klaskala; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2553) for the relief of Joseph M. Haska; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2554) for the relief of Samuel F. Freiert; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2555) for the relief of Frank Mackowiak; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2556) for the relief of John L. Hoffman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2557) for the relief of John Heinzenberger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2558) for the relief of G. Elias & Bro., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2559) for the relief of Harold C. Marshall; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2560) for the relief of Joseph Leroy Everett; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2561) for the relief of G. Elias & Bro., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MONTET: A bill (H.R. 2562) for the relief of Edward Himel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2563) for the relief of Rene D. Trahan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2564) for the relief of Edward Lopez; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2565) granting a pension to Mary Pierre; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H.R. 2566) granting a pension to Mary Jane Holman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H.R. 2567) granting a pension to James G. Hankins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of Georgia: A bill (H.R. 2568) granting an increase of pension to Lucy D. Maddox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2569) for the relief of Caroline V. King, growing out of the death of her minor son, Carl Calder King; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2570) for the relief of Edward C. Comp-ton; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2571) for the relief of George Tatum; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2572) granting a pension to Frederick Joseph Trott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2573) granting a pension to Vonnice D. Bright; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2574) granting a pension to Brady H. Watts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2575) granting a pension to Gordon Morgan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2576) for the relief of the executive committee of the New Sunday Association, successors to the property and ecclesiastical rights of the Sunbury Church

and Association of Liberty County, Ga.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2577) to convey by a quitclaim deed from the United States of America to the county of McIntosh in the First Congressional District of the State of Georgia a certain island known as Black Beard; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2578) authorizing the President of the United States to present in the name of Congress a Distinguished Service Medal to Thomas H. Laird; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2579) granting retirement annuity or pension to John B. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: A bill (H.R. 2580) granting a pension to Louise Stockwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2581) granting a pension to James C. Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2582) granting an increase of pension to Jane Pelletier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2583) granting an increase of pension to Julia Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2584) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2585) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2586) granting an increase of pension to Alice Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2587) granting an increase of pension to Kate M. Farrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2588) granting an increase of pension to Rose J. Towner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2589) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Hoyt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2590) granting an increase of pension to Julia C. Woodard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2591) granting an increase of pension to Victoria Culver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2592) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. W. Barr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2593) granting an increase of pension to Nellie Jennings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2594) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Coonradt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2595) granting an increase of pension to Mary Maley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2596) granting an increase of pension to Ella S. T. Witbeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2597) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Jordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2598) granting an increase of pension to Addie L. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2599) granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Willard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2600) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2601) granting an increase of pension to Louise E. Van Norden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2602) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2603) granting an increase of pension to Barbara M. Hepinstall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2604) granting an increase of pension to Josephine W. McCulloch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2605) granting an increase of pension to Lovina Whitney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POLK: A bill (H.R. 2606) for the relief of Jane H. Dickey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2607) granting an increase of pension to Emma Boys; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2608) granting an increase of pension to Mary Clemons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2609) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Gilkison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2610) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Hazlebeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2611) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Livengood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2612) granting an increase of pension to Magdalena Meyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2613) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca L. Richards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2614) granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Richards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2615) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Roush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2616) granting an increase of pension to Ruth P. Shivers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2617) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Robbins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2618) granting an increase of pension to Eva H. Holter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2619) granting an increase of pension to Gus Brunner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2620) granting a pension to Levi Copas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2621) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Coburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2622) granting a pension to Samuel Evans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2623) granting a pension to Alverda J. Elmore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2624) granting a pension to Bertha T. Hastings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2625) granting a pension to Joseph M. Harr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2626) granting a pension to Henrietta Kessinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2627) granting a pension to Cecil Mason; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2628) granting a pension to Flora A. Monroe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2629) granting a pension to Ivy Pitzer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2630) granting a pension to Pearl Wittemyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2631) granting a pension to Hester A. Bradford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire: A bill (H.R. 2632) for the relief of Wilson G. Bingham; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUDD: A bill (H.R. 2633) for the relief of Arthur J. L. Hock; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2634) for the relief of George Henry Purnhagen, deceased; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2635) for the relief of Emil John Geiser; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2636) for the relief of Adolph Schnepf; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2637) for the relief of George French; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2638) for the relief of George Migliorino; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2639) for the relief of Charles J. Eisenhauer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2640) for the relief of Thomas F. Kenney; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2641) for the relief of Joseph A. McCarthy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2642) for the relief of Stephen Schmeiser, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2643) for the relief of Thomas J. Healy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2644) for the relief of Sophie de Sota; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2645) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Betz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2646) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Ellis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2647) granting a pension to Julia J. Godley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SANDERS: A bill (H.R. 2648) granting death compensation benefits to Lena Klotz; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2649) for the relief of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Gilmer, Tex.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2650) for the relief of the Texas Military College of Terrell, Tex.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2651) for the relief of Frank W. Childress; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: A bill (H.R. 2652) for the relief of E. F. Hamilton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWANK: A bill (H.R. 2653) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Chapman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2654) granting an increase of pension to Emily Donahoo; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2655) granting a pension to Susie A. Box; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2656) granting a pension to Dorothy G. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2657) granting a pension to William L. Collett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2658) granting a pension to Joe W. George; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2659) for the relief of Zoe A. Tilghman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2660) for the relief of S. A. Rourke; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TARVER: A bill (H.R. 2661) granting an increase of pension to John A. Petty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2662) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2663) granting a pension to Nola Forrester; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2664) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Hobgood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2665) for the relief of the trustees of Mizpah Methodist Church South, located near Kingston, Ga.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2666) for the relief of D. F. Phillips; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2667) for the relief of Cora A. Bennett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2668) for the relief of St. James Episcopal Church, Marietta, Ga.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2669) for the relief of Paul L. Morris and Beulah Fuller Morris; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2670) for the relief of James Wallace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2671) for the relief of R. A. Chambers; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2672) for the relief of John B. Russell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2673) for the relief of Ada T. Finley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2674) for the relief of the estate of Ambrose R. Tracy and his children; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2675) for the relief of Nannie White; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2676) for the relief of Dr. A. J. Montgomery; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2677) granting a pension to Theodore V. Cowart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2678) for the relief of La Fayette Female Academy at La Fayette, Ga.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2679) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Adair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2680) granting a pension to Mary H. Auch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2681) granting a pension to Green Foster Alexander; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2682) for the relief of Bonnie S. Baker; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2683) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Boman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2684) for the relief of Logan Mulvaney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2685) granting a pension to James A. Thompson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2686) granting a pension to Julia Bush; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2687) granting a pension to Joe S. Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2688) granting a pension to Sarah M. Emerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2689) for the relief of Joseph Shabel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2690) granting a pension to Sidney C. Scoggins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2691) for the relief of Fred Epps; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2692) for the relief of Lula A. Densmore; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H.R. 2693) granting a pension to Susan Elizabeth Jeffers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2694) granting a pension to Sarah J. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2695) granting a pension to Luticia C. Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2696) granting a pension to Louisa Weaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2697) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Guy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2698) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2699) granting an increase of pension to Mary Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2700) for the relief of Thomas Green; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2701) granting an increase of pension to Mattie N. Seivers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2702) granting a pension to Conrad A. Bell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2703) granting a pension to Albert H. L. Wells; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2704) granting a pension to Hiram M. Graves; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2705) granting a pension to Ross Huston Horner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2706) granting a pension to Lakey Romines; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2707) granting a pension to Clellia S. Irvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2708) granting a pension to Charles Farris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2709) granting a pension to William R. Hunley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2710) granting a pension to Reatha Reneau; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2711) for the relief of the Yellow Drivurself Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2712) granting a pension to Allie M. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2713) granting a pension to Zubie Owens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2714) granting a pension to Maggie Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2715) granting a pension to John J. Rosier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2716) granting a pension to Jane Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2717) granting a pension to Martha Katherine Hazelton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2718) granting a pension to Hannah T. Heaton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2719) granting a pension to Hettie Prewitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMASON of Texas: A bill (H.R. 2720) granting a pension to Susie Murray; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2721) granting a pension to Charles E. Sloan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2722) granting a pension to Collis Monk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2723) granting a pension to Edmund W. King; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2724) granting a pension to Mary Holmack; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2725) granting a pension to Lizzie Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2726) granting a pension to Presley B. Bradley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2727) granting a pension to Robert S. Marshall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2728) granting a pension to Nicholas O'Connell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2729) granting a pension to Grover Cleveland O'Dell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2730) granting a pension to Emmeline Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2731) granting a pension to William A. Sienkbeil; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2732) granting a pension to Emma L. Lee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2733) granting a pension to Rosa Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2734) granting a pension to Maude Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2735) granting a pension to Hattie House; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2736) granting an increase of pension to John P. Phillips; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2737) for the relief of former officers of the Philippine Scouts; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2738) for the relief of W. F. Freeman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2739) for the relief of Sarah A. Morris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2740) for the relief of Matthew J. Isaac; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2741) for the relief of David J. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2742) for the relief of William W. Baird; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2743) for the relief of William M. Stoddard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2744) for the relief of William M. Weaver; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2745) for the relief of Virden Thompson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2746) for the relief of James A. Hoskins, a veteran of the World War; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2747) for the relief of William Wehmeyer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2748) for the relief of A. C. Francis; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2749) for the relief of E. B. Rose; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2750) for the relief of E. G. Doty; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2751) for the relief of R. L. Tankersley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2752) for the relief of William A. McMahan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2753) for the relief of Petra M. Benavides; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2754) for the relief of Ellen Kline; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H.R. 2755) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Tucker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2756) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Farington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2757) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Dodge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2758) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Proper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TURPIN: A bill (H.R. 2759) granting a pension to Mary Shoch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2760) granting a pension to William Thomas; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2761) granting a pension to Thomas R. Koch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2762) granting a pension to Gwilym T. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2763) for the relief of Elsie Segar, administratrix of C. M. A. Sorensen and of Holger E. Sorensen; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2764) for the relief of the estate of Harry F. Stern; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2765) for the relief of Julia Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2766) for the relief of Joseph R. Redhammer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2767) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Herring; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2768) granting an increase of pension to Almira Westover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2769) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Deiter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2770) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Hoffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2771) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Blanchard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2772) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Zimmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2773) for the relief of John Buyarski; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2774) for the relief of Daniel E. Craig; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2775) for the relief of Harry M. Delahoy, alias John Brown; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2776) for the relief of David Guiney, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2777) for the relief of Irene K. Harkness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2778) for the relief of Harold Heidel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2779) for the relief of David Hughes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2780) for the relief of John Kumble; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2781) for the relief of George J. Redding; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2782) for the relief of Leo Riley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2783) for the relief of John P. Smith, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2784) for the relief of William F. Sponenberg; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2785) for the relief of George Subarton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2786) for the relief of L. Ton Evans, general missionary, and family, Haiti mission, and proposed American Christian Industrial Tuskegee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEST: A bill (H.R. 2787) granting a pension to John A. James; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHITLEY: A bill (H.R. 2788) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Nix; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2789) granting a pension to Emma Grannis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2790) granting an increase of pension to Adaline M. Malette; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2791) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Blum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2792) granting an increase of pension to Jennie A. Boas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2793) granting an increase of pension to Isabella E. Darling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2794) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Prior; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2795) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Moshier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2796) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2797) granting an increase of pension to Marilla Hutchinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2798) granting an increase of pension to Fannie H. Hadley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2799) granting an increase of pension to Fidelia Yerden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2800) granting an increase of pension to Helen J. Lanning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2801) granting an increase of pension to Katherine Shaffer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H.R. 2802) for the relief of Albert H. Jacobson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2803) granting a pension to Robert Hutchison Owens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2804) granting a pension to J. B. Watson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2805) granting a pension to Eddie R. Guyon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2806) for the relief of Charles J. Holstein; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2807) granting a pension to Everett Hilliad Harvey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2808) granting an increase of pension to Kizy A. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2809) granting a pension to Mary Lou Wallace Paul; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WITHROW: A bill (H.R. 2810) granting a pension to Mary E. Hoffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2811) granting an increase of pension to Annie Coleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2812) to amend and correct the military record of Frank Schneider; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2813) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Salts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2814) granting an increase of pension to Mary Knadle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOLFENDEN: A bill (H.R. 2815) for the relief of Wayne Smallwood Vetterlein; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2816) for the relief of Edward P. O'Neal; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2817) for the relief of Israel P. Clifford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2818) for the relief of Catherine G. Taylor; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2819) for the relief of the Valley Forge Military Academy, Inc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAND: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 59) granting permission to Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service; John D. Long, medical director United States Public Health Service; and Clifford R. Eskey, surgeon United States Public Health Service, to accept and wear certain decorations bestowed upon them

by the Governments of Ecuador, Chile, and Cuba; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAVICCHIA: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 60) granting permission to Col. Gerard McEntee, assistant chief of staff, Seventy-eighth Division, to accept the grade and decoration bestowed upon him by the King of Italy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Oregon: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 61) granting compensation to George Charles Walther; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PARSONS: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 62) authorizing the President of the United States to present the Distinguished Service Medal to Frederick H. Morlan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUTPHIN: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 63) to authorize the President to present the Distinguished Flying Cross to Lt. Comdr. Charles Emery Rosendahl; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By Mr. BROWN of Michigan: Petition of Legislature of the State of Michigan to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the naturalization as a citizen of the United States of Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a hero of the Revolutionary War; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2. By Mr. BUCKBEE: Petition of the City Council of the City of Rockford, Ill., calling upon Congress to enact legislation for the relief of the banking situation, and calling particular attention to the need for broadening the facilities of the Postal Savings System; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3. By Mr. CADY: Petition signed by Nick Suci and 15 other residents of Flint, Mich., urging revaluation of the gold ounce; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4. Also, memorial of the Genesee County Pomona Grange, Grand Blanc, Mich., urging enactment of the domestic-allotment plan for the relief of agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5. Also, petition signed by W. H. McPhee and 23 other residents of Flint, Mich., urging revaluation of the gold ounce, correction of present-day financial abuses, and the prohibiting of mass production; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6. Also, petition signed by A. W. Beach and 40 other residents of Lansing, Mich., urging revaluation of the gold ounce, correction of present-day financial abuses, and the prohibiting of mass production; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7. By Mr. CLARKE of New York: Petition from Ballard Silk Co., Binghamton, N.Y., for Federal law to regulate the hours of labor on textiles; to the Committee on Labor.

8. Also, resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Binghamton, N.Y., requesting legislation in Congress which would authorize the Postmaster General to issue a special series of stamps commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the naturalization of Thaddeus Kosciuszko; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

9. By Mr. DELANEY: Petition of John J. Kelly, a resident of the Seventh Congressional District of Brooklyn, N.Y., opposing any action which will take away from the veterans of the Spanish War the small pension they are now receiving; to the Committee on Pensions.

10. Also, petition of James Gill, of Brooklyn, N.Y., petitioning the defeat of any measure that would disturb the pensions of the Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

11. Also, petition of Charles J. Doherty, of Brooklyn, N.Y., opposing any measures reducing the pensions of veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

12. Also, petition of Mary E. Hudson, a resident of the Seventh Congressional District of Brooklyn, N.Y., opposing any action which will take away from the veterans of the

Spanish War the small pension they are now receiving; to the Committee on Pensions.

13. Also, petition of John Jonenskors, of Brooklyn, N.Y., urging prevention of any enactment of measures changing existing pension laws relating to the Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

14. Also, petition of the members of General Henry W. Lawton Post, No. 21, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, petitioning the favorable consideration of both Houses of Congress in defense of the Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

15. By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Telegrams of First National Bank of Teague, Tex., and Retail Merchants Association of Hillsboro, Tex., urging legislation guaranteeing bank deposits and abolishment of postal savings; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

16. Also, petition of J. C. Stubenrauch, of Mexia, Tex., urging legislation guaranteeing bank deposits and abolishment of postal savings; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

17. Also, telegram of R. M. Vaughan, of Dallas, Tex., urging legislation guaranteeing bank deposits; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

18. Also, telegram of Hon. J. E. Woods, of Teague, Tex., urging the guaranteeing of banking deposits and discontinuance of postal-savings deposits; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

19. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc., Baltimore, Md., urging that the Federal Farm Board be retained as an independent office of the Government; to the Committee on Agriculture.

20. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc., Baltimore, Md., favoring the Federal Farm Board be retained as an independent office of the Government; to the Committee on Agriculture.

21. By Mr. SUTPHIN: Petition of Lions Club of Red Bank, N.J., pledging unqualified fealty, support, and confidence to the new President of the United States, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his efforts to solve the problems which now confront our Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

22. Also, petition of Asbury Park Post 24, American Legion, 509 Sewall Avenue, Asbury Park, N.J., resolving to support the President in his efforts and hereby pledging itself to lend such aid as may be requisite for the better enforcement and observation of all orders and decrees of the President and enactments of the National and State Legislatures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

23. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Jesse C. Duke requesting the impeachment of F. Dickinson Letts, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and of Leo A. Rover, United States attorney for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

24. Also, petition of the Council of the City of Binghamton, N.Y., requesting that House Joint Resolution 191 of the Seventy-second Congress be enacted; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H.R. 2820) to maintain the credit of the United States Government; to the Committee on Economy.

By Mr. BOYLAN: A bill (H.R. 2821) providing for a 5-day work week for certain Government employees; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2822) to establish a national seminary for the education of the blind; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. CELLER: A bill (H.R. 2823) authorizing conventions in the States for consideration of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States repealing the eighteenth amendment in the event that any of the

respective States fail to provide for such conventions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2824) to impose an excise or license tax on retail merchants in the District of Columbia, as the words "retail merchants" are used in this act; to provide for the collection of such tax, the distribution and use of the revenue derived therefrom, the administration of said law, and a penalty; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H.R. 2825) declaring the policy of the United States with respect to irrigation and reclamation; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2826) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Sacketts Harbor, in the State of New York; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILCHRIST: A bill (H.R. 2827) to provide for conveying to the State of Iowa certain lands within the nonnavigable meandered lake beds within that State for use as public parks; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GREEN: A bill (H.R. 2828) to authorize the city of Fernandina, Fla., under certain conditions, to dispose of a portion of the Amelia Island Lighthouse Reservation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARLAN: A bill (H.R. 2829) to confer emergency powers upon the superintendent of insurance for the District of Columbia to safeguard the interest of policyholders, beneficiaries, creditors, and the general public; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H.R. 2830) to regulate the level of water in certain reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2831) to collect additional tonnage dues from vessels of foreign nations that default in their debts to the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2832) authorizing the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota to file suit in the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2833) to authorize the purchase of lands for use by Chippewa Indians of Minnesota as camp sites when harvesting wild rice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2834) to confer the degree of bachelor of science upon graduates of the Naval, the Military, and the Coast Guard Academies; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H.R. 2835) to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WARREN: A bill (H.R. 2836) to provide warrant officers of the Coast Guard parity of promotion with warrant officers of the Navy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H.R. 2837) to provide for the establishment of the Everglades National Park in the State of Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GREEN: A bill (H.R. 2838) to provide for the construction of post-office buildings to relieve unemployment and economic depression, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2839) to make provision for extending the time for making payments under loans from Federal land banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2840) to prohibit the importation of articles from certain countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2841) to provide for registration of aliens and a certificate of identification; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2842) to provide for the suspension of immigration of aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2843) to further restrict immigration into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2844) to provide for the commemoration of Fort Drane, in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2845) to provide for the commemoration of Fort King, in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H.R. 2846) to authorize the conveyance by the United States to the State of Minnesota of lot 5, section 18, township 131 north, range 29 west, in the county of Morrison, Minn.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2847) to provide for more expeditious settlement of money claims against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2848) to cancel all interest charges upon loans made upon adjusted-service certificates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2849) granting an additional pension of \$25 per month to all widows who are now or who may hereafter become, on account of age or physical or mental disabilities, helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2850) relative to the securities of foreign governments which have defaulted in their contract obligations to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2851) to stabilize the values of the imports from countries changing their monetary standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2852) authorizing persons, firms, corporations, associations, or societies to file bills of interpleader, or bills in the nature of interpleader; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2853) prohibiting the use of the words "Army" or "Navy", or both, in the name of a store or company engaged in mercantile business; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOPPLEMANN: A bill (H.R. 2854) to prohibit the importation of agricultural goods from certain countries and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEMKE: A bill (H.R. 2855) to liquidate and re-finance agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an efficient credit system, through the use of the Federal farm loan system, the Federal Reserve Banking System, and creating a Board of Agriculture to supervise the same; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H.R. 2856) to provide commutation of transportation on common carriers for certain persons traveling thereon for the sole purpose of visiting war veterans in hospitals, sanitariums, or similar institutions; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. SOMERS of New York: A bill (H.R. 2857) to authorize the acceptance by the Treasury of silver bullion and the issuance therefor of silver certificates for the purpose of correcting the dislocation of exchanges, elevating the price level, and maintaining the gold standard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H.R. 2858) to add certain lands to the Pike National Forest, Colo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2859) to round out the boundaries of the Uncompahgre National Forest, to protect and develop its resources, and to compensate the Ute Indians for such appropriation; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2860) to amend the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2861) to repeal provisions of the stock-raising-homestead law insofar as they relate to Colorado; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2862) to add certain lands to the Cochetopa National Forest in the State of Colorado; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WELCH: A bill (H.R. 2863) to provide revenue by increasing taxes on certain nonintoxicating liquors and to remove the limitation contained in the prohibition laws upon the manufacture, transportation, and sale of such liquors in certain cases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNERY: A bill (H.R. 2864) to protect labor in its old age; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2865) to remove the tax exemption on certain bonds issued by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2866) to protect American labor by equalizing the cost in the United States of articles imported from foreign countries the currency of which has depreciated; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2867) to prevent interstate commerce in certain commodities and articles produced or manufactured in industrial activities in which persons are employed more than 5 days per week or 6 hours per day; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2868) to amend the act approved March 3, 1931, relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on public buildings; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma: A bill (H.R. 2869) to authorize payment of expenses of formulating claims of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians of Oklahoma against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H.R. 2870) to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station at or near Crescent City, Calif.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2871) to authorize the free transmission, outside of the mail, of reports of the sale and delivery of milk and other farm products to a creamery or other local market; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H.R. 2872) to reform the procedure of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia where charges are preferred of professional misconduct, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDOLPH: A bill (H.R. 2873) creating a memorial postage stamp in honor of Anton J. Cermak; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H.R. 2874) to provide for registration of persons employed to advocate or oppose legislative measures and to regulate the method of such advocacy or opposition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNUTSON: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 64) to provide for the determination of claims for damages sustained by the fluctuation of the water levels of Lake of the Woods in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONDON: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 65) authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CELLER: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 66) directing the Comptroller General of the United States to correct an error made in the adjustment of the account between the State of New York and the United States, adjusted under the authority contained in the act of February 24, 1905 (33 Stat.L. 777), and appropriated for in the Deficiency Act of February 27, 1906; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOYLAN: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 67) authorizing the selection of a site and the erection of a pedestal

for the statue or memorial to Thomas Jefferson in the city of Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. PATMAN: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 68) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on certain incomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 69) to investigate the activities of the Irving Trust Co. of New York, as receiver in bankruptcy and equity causes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 70) authorizing the fixing of grazing fees on lands within national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, joint resolution (H.J.Res. 71) providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States and Alaska; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. GREEN: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 72) to convey the thanks of Congress to Mrs. W. F. Cross for the prompt, heroic, and vigilant services rendered by her in protecting the life of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, and to award a gold Medal of Honor therefor; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. KNUTSON: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 73) stating whether coastwise traffic should be subjected to governmental regulation under the Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROMJUE: Resolution (H.Res. 29) calling for a report concerning the transfer of non-civil-service employees in the Federal Government into classified civil-service positions between the dates of November 8, 1932, and March 4, 1933; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CELLER: Resolution (H.Res. 30) authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the practices of the American Tobacco Co., the P. Lorillard Co., the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., and the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATMAN: Resolution (H.Res. 31) to provide for an investigation of the monetary, banking, currency, and financial systems of the United States, the fiscal affairs of the United States Government and the laws relating thereto, and for a comprehensive report concerning these matters to aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation and to assist in the recovery of moneys not properly accounted for which may be due to the Government and the people of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WOLVERTON: A bill (H.R. 293) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kelley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H.R. 2875) granting an increase of pension to Delilah Rice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2876) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Reddelein; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2877) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Raney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2878) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2879) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Tally; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2880) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Spain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2881) granting an increase of pension to Jane Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2882) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Snuffin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2883) granting an increase of pension to Frances F. Schick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2884) granting an increase of pension to Kate Wallace; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2885) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Rutherford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2886) granting an increase of pension to Adaline Schlotterbeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2887) granting an increase of pension to Viola A. Shaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2888) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Warman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2889) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Turbeville; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2890) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Ashton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2891) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2892) granting an increase of pension to Laura S. Hicks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2893) granting an increase of pension to Mary Greentree; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2894) granting an increase of pension to Louise Grasshoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2895) granting an increase of pension to Florence I. Earnhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2896) granting an increase of pension to Mary James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2897) granting an increase of pension to Rachel A. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2898) granting an increase of pension to Adelia A. Masters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2899) granting an increase of pension to Maria J. Harner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2900) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Peddicord; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2901) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Oller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2902) granting an increase of pension to Ava Denton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2903) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Dyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2904) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Venus; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2905) granting a pension to Samuel H. Fulk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2906) granting a pension to Clara E. Braden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2907) granting a pension to Nelle M. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2908) granting a pension to William J. Lindsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2909) granting an increase of pension to Stanford A. Lasater; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2910) granting an increase of pension to Nellie L. P. Earlewine; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2911) granting a pension to Mary Belle Pigg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2912) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Burris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2913) granting a pension to Wilmena Shonert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2914) granting a pension to Mary Jane Traylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2915) granting a pension to Harriet Ann Irvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2916) granting a pension to Sarah L. Calhoun; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2917) granting a pension to John T. Garrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2918) granting a pension to Laura M. Gillaspie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2919) granting a pension to Albert J. Simmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2920) granting a pension to Edna Elliott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2921) for the relief of Armstrong Hunter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2922) granting a pension to Elvert Mouser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2923) for the relief of Frederick Leininger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2924) for the relief of Caleb Kase; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H.R. 2925) granting a pension to Mary A. Brokaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOYLAN: A bill (H.R. 2926) for the relief of Theodore Paul Harris; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2927) for the relief of Charles Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H.R. 2928) for the relief of Smith-Canastota, Inc., successor to Bridge & Souter Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2929) for the relief of Frank D. Lowe; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2930) for the relief of Westcott Chuck Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2931) for the relief of Ward Bell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2932) for the relief of Elbert Scott; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2933) for the relief of Rose Louise Trapolina; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2934) for the relief of William Burke; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2935) granting a pension to Ella Chapman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2936) granting a pension to Katie Roch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2937) granting a pension to Cora Dawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2938) granting a pension to Agnes Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2939) granting a pension to Cora B. Gardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2940) for the relief of Charles E. Adams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2941) granting an increase of pension to Mary Wilder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2942) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Carlton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2943) granting an increase of pension to Alice W. Butts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2944) granting an increase of pension to Florine F. Seaman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2945) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Ackley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2946) granting an increase of pension to Mary Wilder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2947) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Van Dresar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2948) granting a pension to Mary P. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2949) granting an increase of pension to Alwilda E. Seymour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2950) granting an increase of pension to Mary Hennessey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2951) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Dempster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2952) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Pickard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2953) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Grunert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2954) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Hayden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2955) granting an increase of pension to Laura Joles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2956) granting an increase of pension to Katie Ingersoll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2957) granting an increase of pension to Ida Bloss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2958) granting an increase of pension to Mary Coombs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2959) granting an increase of pension to Emogene Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2960) granting an increase of pension to Eunice A. Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2961) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Fish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2962) granting an increase of pension to Adela Carman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2963) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Edwin Crandall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2964) granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Mack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2965) granting an increase of pension to Addie M. Eggleston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2966) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Skelton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2967) granting an increase of pension to Lorinda Sherwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2968) granting an increase of pension to Annie Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2969) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Tyler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2970) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Everett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2971) granting an increase of pension to Erzelia A. Lackey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2972) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Merrill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2973) for the relief of W. Glenn Larmonth; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2974) for the relief of Albert W. Wright; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FREAR: A bill (H.R. 2975) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Walrod; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GASQUE: A bill (H.R. 2976) granting a pension to Willie D. Miles; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN: A bill (H.R. 2977) granting a pension to Julia Reynolds; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2978) granting a pension to John F. Fisher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2979) granting a pension to Frank T. Douglas, alias Lewis Calhoun; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2980) for the relief of B. A. Cannon; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2981) for the relief of George Preston Thomas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2982) for the relief of John Z. Rear-don; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2983) providing for preliminary examination and survey of Keaton Beach, Taylor County, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GREENWOOD: A bill (H.R. 2984) granting a pension to Verdine Osborn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2985) granting a pension to Hugh Alexander; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2986) granting a pension to Bluford E. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2987) granting a pension to Patrick Clements; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2988) granting a pension to Anna Fletcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAINES: A bill (H.R. 2989) for the relief of Raymond A. Wolf; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2990) for the relief of George G. Sloan-aker; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2991) granting a pension to Israel E. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2992) for the relief of Caroline H. Adams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2993) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Wierman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2994) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Knisly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2995) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2996) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2997) for the relief of Powell & Goldstein, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2998) granting an increase of pension to Emaline J. Strine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H.R. 2999) granting an increase of pension to Hattie E. Chappell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3000) for the relief of Frank E. Hubbard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3001) granting an increase of pension to Augusta E. Cutler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3002) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cahoon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3003) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Beckwith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3004) granting an increase of pension to Eliza W. Parkhurst; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOOPER: A bill (H.R. 3005) for the relief of Jacob Betzer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3006) for the relief of Samuel Slis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3007) granting a pension to Georgianna Robbins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3008) for the relief of Edwin L. Menzer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3009) for the relief of Frank P. Martin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3010) for the relief of Will A. Helmer; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H.R. 3011) granting an increase of pension to Camely Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H.R. 3012) granting an increase of pension to Katherine Barden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3013) granting an increase of pension to Cora A. Pattison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3014) for the relief of Joseph C. Bailey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3015) for the relief of Daniel W. Seal; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3016) for the relief of Hans C. Knutson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3017) for the relief of Charles L. Fremling; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3018) for the relief of the Cold Spring Brewing Co., of Cold Spring, Minn., a corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3019) for the relief of Henry Fischer; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3020) for the relief of the estate of Robert Garrard; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3021) for the relief of the heirs of Jean Baptiste Faribault and Pelagie Faribault, his wife; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3022) granting a pension to Eric Kronberg; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3023) granting a pension to Mary Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3024) granting a pension to William C. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3025) granting a pension to Ina Gup-till; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3026) granting a pension to Jeanette Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3027) granting a pension to Carrie Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3028) granting a pension to Minnie McPhail; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3029) granting a pension to Josephine Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3030) granting an increase of pension to Herbert A. Ruh; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H.R. 3031) to authorize the Secretary of War to donate two bronze cannon to Fort Humboldt Post, No. 212, American Legion, Eureka, Calif.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3032) for the relief of Paul Jelna; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3033) for the relief of Paul Little; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3034) for the relief of Joseph M. Pur-rington; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3035) for the relief of Lt. Comdr. Arthur A. Lee, Supply Corps, United States Navy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3036) for the relief of Charles H. Brown, alias Harry Morgan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3037) for the relief of Joseph Payne; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3038) granting a pension to Thomas J. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3039) granting a pension to Fordyce Tucker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3040) granting a pension to Manford Josiah Butler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3041) granting an increase of pension to Eva J. Tucker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3042) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Bayles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3043) for the relief of Grayson E. Pedigo; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3044) for the relief of Charles Beretta, Isidore J. Proulx, and John J. West; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3045) for the relief of Charles Walker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Oregon: A bill (H.R. 3046) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Craig; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAY: A bill (H.R. 3047) granting a pension to Isaac Eversole; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'CONNOR: A bill (H.R. 3048) for the relief of William Martin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RANDOLPH: A bill (H.R. 3049) granting a pension to Marcellus W. Mace; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RANSLEY: A bill (H.R. 3050) for the relief of William H. Stroud; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3051) for the relief of Edward Curry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3052) for the relief of John F. Llewelyn, alias John Fluellen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3053) for the relief of John J. Connolly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3054) for the relief of Christopher Cott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3055) for the relief of John Coffin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3056) for the relief of James B. Conner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3057) granting a pension to Alonzo B. Finch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3058) granting a pension to John J. Connolly; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H.R. 3059) granting a pension to Margaret Ann Kirtley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPENCE: A bill (H.R. 3060) to authorize the presentation of the Medal of Honor to John C. Reynolds; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STALKER: A bill (H.R. 3061) granting an increase of pension to Jane L. Morrill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3062) granting a pension to Oscar B. St. John; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STOKES: A bill (H.R. 3063) for the relief of Edna Broome; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 3064) for the relief of Grant William Moore; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3065) for the relief of Harry R. Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUTPHIN: A bill (H.R. 3066) for the relief of William J. Ryan, chaplain, United States Army; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H.R. 3067) for the relief of Harry Brawner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3068) granting an increase of pension to Douglas B. Jenkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3069) granting a pension to George Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3070) for the relief of A. H. Sphar; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WARREN: A bill (H.R. 3071) to authorize a survey from Pamlico Sound to Mill Creek, N.C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H.R. 3072) for the relief of Seth B. Simmons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

25. By Mr. CULKIN: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Alexandria Bay, N.Y., urging the ratification of the treaty providing for the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

26. Also, memorial of the Common Council of the City of Watertown, N.Y., urging the proper commemoration of the naturalization of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, and his appointment as a brigadier general; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

27. Also, petition of Edna Wiltse and 26 other citizens of Oswego, N.Y., urging the adoption of the so-called "stop-alien-representation amendment"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

28. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Resolution of the Arthur N. Weir Post, No. 7, of the American Legion, of Horton, Kans., urging the maintenance of the benefits already awarded to the ex-service men of the World War and the expression that disability benefits, whether incurred in actual battle or training camps, should be made to bear no more than their just share of such economy; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1933

(Legislative day of Thursday, Mar. 9, 1933)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

JESSE H. METCALF, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, appeared in his seat today.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUPPORT OF EX-SERVICE MEN

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, the number of telegrams, regarding the national emergency, I have received within the past 2 days is so great that no conceivable office force at my command could make reply, although it is my rule to reply to every letter or telegram I receive. In order that

the senders of the telegrams may not deem me discourteous in failing to reply—for it is impossible to reply to all—I now read to the Senate a copy of a telegram I am sending to a few inquirers; and I ask all the senders of telegrams who receive the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to treat this as a reply.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1933.

Telegram received. President Roosevelt is the friend of the veterans of our various wars and he will deal justly and fairly with all the ex-service men. A crisis of tremendous proportions and with terrible results has been reached in our national destiny and all citizens must now make sacrifices for the country's welfare. I know that the ex-service men whose valor and courage saved our country will follow President Roosevelt who is our leader, for we must and should grant him full power and authority to act without restriction as the emergency arises. President Roosevelt is probably the best friend of ex-service men ever in the White House. He has suffered and knows how to sympathize with suffering. Please assure veterans and all others to trust him and follow his leadership for he needs your cooperation and help now. Please publish this telegram. Regards.

Senator ASHURST.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AIR AND OCEAN MAIL CONTRACTS

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with Senate Resolution 349, Seventy-second Congress, second session, creating a special committee of the Senate to investigate air mail and ocean mail contracts, the Chair appoints the following committee: Mr. BLACK, Mr. KING, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. AUSTIN, and Mr. WHITE.

FUNCTIONS OF FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD (S.DOC. NO. 3)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting, pursuant to Senate Resolution 351 (72d Cong., 2d sess.), a report relative to the functions and cost thereof of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which, with the accompanying statements, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF SENATOR WALSH OF MONTANA

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the Legislature of Oklahoma has passed a resolution of condolence upon the death of the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the resolution be spread upon the pages of the RECORD and noted in the Senate Journal. I send to the desk the original thereof.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The resolution is as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution No. 20 (By Graham, Anglin, Mrs. Davis, King (Creek), Batson, Boyer, Logsdon, Sullivan, and Coe, of the house; Fidler, Rutherford, Ray, Dixon, Stewart, MacDonald, Morrison, Curnutt, Cummons, Whitaker, and Nichols, of the senate)

A resolution of condolence over the death of Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana

God, in His infinite wisdom, has this day seen fit to call to Him, Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, and one of the Nation's outstanding citizens. During his years of public service, Senator Walsh rendered invaluable service both to the citizens of the country and the Democratic Party.

He was recently appointed Attorney General in the Cabinet of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, and in our opinion the next President will find it difficult to replace this great lawyer and citizen, whose outstanding ability, unimpeachable integrity, and Christian qualities were known throughout the world.

The Nation mourns its loss. The State of Oklahoma bows its head in sorrow.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Oklahoma Legislature (the senate concurring therein), That we express our appreciation of the loss to the Nation, the Democratic Party, and to the State; be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow in her bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be enrolled upon parchment and delivered to her. Also, that a copy be sent to Oklahoma's delegation in the United States Senate for presentation to that body.

Adopted by the house of representatives the 2d day of March 1933.

R. P. FITZGERALD,

Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives.

Adopted by the senate the 2d day of March 1933.

ROBERT BURNS,
President of the Senate.